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WHOLE NO. 1445.

RELIGIOUS.

[For the Boston Recorder.] "BAPTIZED CHILDREN MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH."

Mr. EDITOR :- So long as the object of discussion is only to elicit truth; so far it may be regarded, generally, as profitable. Such shall be my object in what follows, in reply to "J. T." The rela-tion of baptized children to the church is, at best, poorly understood. The memchurches, in general, as well common Zion, in many cases, do not understand it. Hence discussion has be-come necessary. What has already been said, has been useful, if in no other respect, in calling attention to a subject so order, that it may be guided aright. Allow me, therefore, to address to your highly valued readers, some few considrations, partly by way of reply to " J. "and partly to establish and illustrate of the relation in question "J. T." introduces a highly important

document, in proof of the ground he has assumed: viz. "The answer of the elders and other messengers of the churches," to the question proposed to them by the General Court in 1662, "Who are subjects of baptism." Of this answer he remarks, that it was the means "by which the half-way covenant was officially commended to the churches." Then again, he says, " here we have the halfway covenant in its most genuine and authentic form. It was evidently intended and understood by its authors to be nothing but the consistent carrying out of the idea, that baptized children are mem-bers of the church." And then again he bers of the church.' says, "J. S. will see, that in denying the connexion of the half-way covenant with infant membership, he has fallen into a

That one of us " has fallen into a misnod, and also in relation to the resoluyard, passed some 60 years subsequently, questioned. But that I have not,

is not quectioned. But that I have not, and that "J. T." has, I argue:—

1st. From the express object of the answer of the Synod referred to; its apparent end being, simply to reply to the solemn question, proposed to them by civil authority, as was then the venerable custom: " Who are the subjects of baptism." In answering this question, our grave sires would never have, cunningly, nterwoven the half-way covenant system. It was not so much like those honest men, as those living in other times, in New England, to have wrought so wily

infant membership, though grown to adult theirs; in other words, until they s age, were not allowed to have their chilage, were not allowed to have their children baptized, until "they solemnly owned the covenant before the church, wherein they gave up themselves and their children to the Lorden to th dren to the Lord, and subjected themselves to the government of Christ in the church;" that is, united with the church of such individuals to the church, not to recognize them as members in full. The yood, therefore, as it appears from these cially commending it." Then again the Synod say, as cited by "J. T." in their right to commune, no right to vote, and no right to have their own offspring bap-ized, until they should "solemnly own he covenant before the church." This s all in the face of the half-way covenant,

nto a mistake ?'

my recollections of the ecclesiastical hisory of New England, for nearly sixty years after the meeting of the Synod in 1662. Of course then the Propositions cited by "J. T." were not its instroduche consistent carrying out of the idea that baptized children are members of the into the half-way covenant .-Stoddard was deemed the father of the ystem, and it did not awake the vigilance f the church, until the days of the excellent Edwards, some eighty years subsequent to the Synod of 1662. Still farther in defence of this posision; I will quote from the Preface to Edwards' Argument against Stoddard, by Messrs. Prince, Webb, Foxcroft, and Byles of Boston, published in 1746. Say they gh the doctrine here maintained," e. Edwards' views in opposition to the communion of unregenerate persons, and of course, the half-way covenant,] by our dear and reverend brother, was b ver hither by the pious and judicious fathers of this country from the Puritans in England, and held by them and their successors in our churches, above three score years without dissension ; yet, some good and learned men have, since, gone nto another way of thinking in this mat-Here then it appears, that until after 1680, sixty years from the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 at Plymouth, well high twenty years after the time the Sy-nod met, the ministers in New England were united in opposition to every thing which looked like the half-way covenant, and corresponded in the views of Edwards. Thus "J. T." will see, that he was entirely mistaken, in saying that the

as those wielding the influence of our of the Synod was, who were to be baptizspect, in calling attention to a subject, in calling attention to a subject in the church were used to the church something more should be said, now that the act wisible believers in particular churches;" deed. Now, what is the act which exemples will also be generally allowed. Cutes the instrument? Why simply the signature of the individual's name, and his actually allowed. Humble Inquiry, &c. Part L. would make them members. Does not "J. T." greatly misapprehend the Synod, therefore, when he maintains the doctrine, that "confederate visible believers" and their "infant seed" were to be hap
and their "infant seed" were to be hapand their "infant seed" were to be baptized was, "Repent and be baptized." Acts 2: a member of a particular church," he tasy was gratefully received; the tract tized because of a previously "existing 38. That is to say, having repented, avows distinctly his belief, that the child again receive the sacred rite, because they are the subjects of baptism. Such is the legitimate tendency of "J. T."'s interpretation of the language of the Synod. I would therefore, respectfully inquire, if I differ from the Synod when I say these individuals were baptized to be increasingly interesting; and the same day there thousand souls." Acts 2:41. If I say these individuals were baptized to be increasingly interesting; and them and virtually given up the doctrine of Infant Baptism, or rendered it a mere in the church, as it appears from the subsubject to be increasingly interesting; yet a considerable time elapsed before the disciples of Infant Baptism, or rendered it a mere in the church, as it appears from the subsubject to be increasingly interesting; yet a considerable time elapsed before the disciples of Infant Baptism, or rendered it a mere in the church, as it appears from the subsubject to be increasingly interesting; yet a considerable time elapsed before she could be persuaded to become a regular tendant at the house of God; and Dwight, of Ct.; with such men as Cotton and Dwight and Dwigh I say these individuals were baptized to baptism made the 3000 church members, introduce them into the particular churches with which they united; baptism being the solemn act of negotiating the coving the

theirs; in other words, until they shall his beloved offspring.

But, that we are not singular in our

the church; to participate in any of its The first authority we will bring is, ;" that is, united with the church See 5th Prop. in the Ans. All

mated. promises of God to the church are theirs.
With the church, their spiritual interests are identified. With her they rise, with "the Elders and Messengers of churches protection, her care, her faithfulness and

her love. children; it finds analogy in nature, all around us. The child, as soon it is born, is a member of the family. It is counted one. And that parent would be deemed a monster, who should, because the child may not, until a certain age, and in cer- form, chap. 26: sec. 2.

the church. Not that the simple appli-cation of water, in the name of the Trin-4th. We next introduce Edwards, the action of water, in the name of the Trinity, would accomplish any thing, if there were no covenant, no church to enter into it, no parent or guardian to offer the child in faith. But as in the case of Abraham, there is now a covenant. The parties pledging themselves under it, are, God on the one hand, the parents on the complete of half-way covenant to the churches.

doctrine, that baptism is the rite which he says, "This is my covenant, which ye destitute of sufficient knowledge, and per receives the person baptized into the church. Here let it be borne in mind, that the grand question before the minds of the Synod was, who were to be baptiz
Such was the mode in which Abraham's carelessly neglected to qualify themselves d? The answer is found to the question in the 1st Proposition: "The members of the visible church." The 2d Prop. was introduced, explanatory of the first; the blank is filled out in all its detail. in which they assert, that "the members the seal is affixed. The witnesses are present. But as yet it has not become a deed. Now, what is the act which exercise tis members. This, I suppose, dren in minority." Now "J. T." surely mature of the individual's name, and his acwill not claim, that these "confederate knowledgement before competent author-opinion of such a man is worthy the atvisible believers "and "their infant seed," being already in the church, were, accorist the covenant with God. It is spread ding to their Propositions, to receive baptism again. What then does the question mean, "who are the subjects of baptism?" Why simply, that the individuals referred to, being about to become "confederate visible believers," were the subjects of baptism. Of course, leaving the individuals referred to, being about to become wanted to consummate it. Under the subjects of baptism. Of course, leaving the individuals referred to, being about to become wanted to consummate it. Under the subjects of baptism. Of course, leaving the individuals referred to, being about to become when the church in general." Again he says of the church in general." Again he says of them: "that wanted to consummate it. Under the subjects of baptism. Of course, leaving the church, it is pread to the says of baptized in-fants:—"They are members of the church in general." Again he says of them: "that which is to be brought into the church.

"Confederate visible believers," were the subjects of baptism. Of course, leaving the church in the individuals referred to, being about to become the individuals referred to, being about to become the mind of the adult covenant.—In the spread to the course, the church in general." Again he says of the church in general." Again he says, "I conclude there-the subjects of baptism the individuals referred to, being about to become the individuals referred to, being about to become the church in general." Again he says of the church in general." A

membership?" On this interpretation of then by the rite of baptism, unite your is a member of the Christian church. the acts of the Synod, all church membership?" With these venerable authorities bers now existing, although baptized, may conformably to his direction, " many re-

Perhaps my readers will have a better understanding of the subject of this dis-believing parent. It is not to him, believcussion, if there here be made a brief statement of the nature of the relation of derstood by its advocates, additional to that given in the Recorder of July 27.—

In it there here be made a brief ing with us, merely a metaphorical "seal statement of the nature of the relation of existing privileges," almost a nonential baptized children to the church, as understood by its advocates, additional to the child "to its parents, to the church or the child "to its parents, to the et it then be remarked:—

Ist. That persons baptized in infancy

ing meaning. It becomes to the parent, not a mere heartless duty, but an unspeakw England, to have wrought so wily act.

Adly. Those holding the relation of the parents took upon them, as one of course which he would not refuse

ome authorities of acknowledged worth.

1st. The answer of the Synod of 1662, already considered. Having shown that this plainly indicates, that the Synod were careful, in recognizing the relation own act. But still a relation is consum-It is one which entitles the baptized tie form," it certainly must have weight child to the special labors and faithful-with even "J. T." For certainly, those identical propositions themselves, was opposed to the half-way covenant, as unposed to the hair-way covenant, as un-restood by "J. T." rather than "off-ally commending it." Then again the rightful subjects of her discipline to bring them to repentance and faith in Christ. The church is under solemn ob-Synod say, as cited by "J. I. their scripture proofs under Prop. V, "their ligation to labor with them to bring them them as quoted from the Recorder: "The membership still continues in adult age ligation to labor with them to bring them them as quoted from the Recorder: "The infant seed of confederate visible believant cases the not with their infancy," to the Savior. They are the material, ers are members of the same church with and ceaseth not with their infancy," to the Savior. They are the material, though, "it doth not necessarily follow out of which the acting and covenanting ers are members of the same church with Good things are promised to them by ministers of Martha's Vineyard, whose Him, as to no other children. All the resolution of 1720, recently published,

atterly hostile to it, instead of being its of official commendation." Have I "fallen with her are cursed. In fine, with the New England in 1648." Say they, "the to a mistake?" But again,
3dly. The half-way covenant was not introduced into the churches, according to purposes;" entitled to her watch, her edge of the principles of religion," &c &c. i. e. adult Christians. But 2, "The Such the beautiful relation of baptized children of such who are also holy.

could not and did not by some formal act claim a place in the household, treat it as not a member. The child, as soon as born, without taking an oath of allegiance, without any act of its own, without even enrolment—beautiful order of things—becomes a member of civil community, becomes a citizen, is entitled to all the privilegre of citizen with and to its infeature of civizen with a control of the control of ileges of citizenship, and to its infant voice, versation; they and their children with them alone crying for protection, even a na-tion will lend its listening ear. Yet it tain circumstances, be deemed capable of they say, speaking of the subjects of certain rights and privileges, such as voting and holding offices. But we have tually profess faith in and obedience un-not room to follow out these resemblances. We will here only inquire, shall believing parents are to be baptized, and the church, when nature is against it, cut those only." Platform, chap. 29: sec. 4. the church, when nature is against it, cut those only." Platform, chap. 29: sec. 4. off her children from membership? But now it is the rite of baptism which fants were church members, and made so onsummates this relation of the child to in the sense before explained, by bap-

another, and finally the church pledge fants are church members, and made so themselves in the same covenant. These are the covenanting parties. The rite of infant baptism, allow infants who are baptism is the important act which com-summates it. It is the affixing of the signature of the parties. It is the appli-the Christian Church; yet none suppose them to be members in such standing,

nent object of the Synod was, instead of referring to that covenant, to declare their views as to the relation of baptized children to the church. Hence, for their introduction into the Recorder by "J. "I am thanklful.

Now that I am treating of mistakes, I."

Now that I am treating of mistakes, I."

Now that I am treating of mistakes, I."

Now that I am treating of mistakes, I.

Now that I am treating T." I am thanklife.

I. Is the covenant of God with Abramouth in the conspicuous head; and from him it is some who are baptized in infancy, even the mould inquire, if "J. T." is not in error, when he says, that "J. S. dissents from the says, that "J. S. dissents from the synod of 1662," in maintaining the tion of a deed of real estate illustrates it.

or owning the Christian covenant, or guage of the English Church in that period The blank is filled out in all its detail. forbear to offer themselves as candidates of forty years, which was terminated by This, I suppose, gious ceremonies, as well as by a consid-ly allowed." See erable approximation of several doctrines tention of the churches, though they may

have swerved from bim .- Finally 5thly. Dwight says of baptized in-fants:-" They are members of the

though some of our brethren have left them and virtually given up the doctrine great salvation, and the woman felt the Mass. we are willing even to "symbolize husband. But truth had then impressed enant; being the same thing to the covenant which a signature of a man's name is to his note or bond; an act, without which all the promises, pledges and contions are nothing?

Toduced to the mind of the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, such a noble company, as first named, we do it with open brow and loving the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, see we do it with open brow and loving the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, see we do it with open brow and loving the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, and the present in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, and the present of the subject makes we do it with open brow and loving the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, and the present of the subject makes we do it with open brow and loving and the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, and the present of the subject makes we do it with open brow and loving the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, and the present of the subject makes we do it with open brow and loving the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, and the present of the subject makes we do it with open brow and loving the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, and the present of the subject makes we do it with open brow and loving the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing in such a noble company, as first named, and the present of the subject makes we do it with open brow and loving the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing the reader, see may be in the right. And while standing the reader, see he stands where did not our honored sires, There she found peace in believing, and where truth presides, and where the the change that grace had effected in her

> The following is a highly interesting extract from Hallam's Middle Ages. It shows that the same principles have operated in the same way before, which are operating, and ded, and falling on his knees, he exclaimastonishing the world, at this day. "In this most learned period, according

taken, that Europe has ever seen, it was of course to be expected that the studious mercy. Protestant denomination would pour forth a prodigal erudition in their great controversy. It had always been the aid of the former to give an historical character to theological inquiry; it was their business to ascertain the faith of the Catholic church as a matter of fact, the single principle of its infallibility being assumed as the basis of all investigation. But their opponents, though less concerned in the issue of such questions, frequently thought themselves competent to dispute the field; and conversant as they were though, "it doth not necesssarily follow that these persons are immediately fit for the church is expected especially to arise. They are to be looked upon by the church relation of infants, guard themselves and the church as they are by God, with special tenderness and love. Jehovah resonance infants, guard themselves and the church as they are they are the church as they are they are the church as they are they are the church as t to protract the war, though not to subdue of infants, guard themselves and the churches from the doctrine, that they were members in full. They had no stands pledged to "be a God unto them." constituted by baptism. So believed the stands pledged to "be a God unto them." constituted by baptism. So believed the soning, less scriptural, less general and says, but this I can never forget, for it is popular, but far more patristic; that is, impressed upon my heart." appealing to the testimonies of the fathers,

> fluence on religious opinion sprang natu-rally from this method of conducting the defence of Protestantism. One was, that it contracted very greatly the circle of those who, upon any reasonable interpreselves; it became the privilege of the deeply learned alone. Another, that, from the real obscurity and incoherence of disputants, which were held publicly or Christ's Church, some might pro

episcopacy by unbroken transmission from up at that time in opposition to the Puri-tans. It rapidly gained ground in the patristic theology than any of the Eliza-

meant it to be, against the Church of Rome, but with much deference to the name of Catholic, and the authority of the ancient fathers. It is unnecessary to the ancient fathers. It is unnecessary to observe, that this was the prevalent lanthe civil war; and that it was accompa-

gious ceremonies, as well as by a considerable approximation of several doctrines and usages of the Romanists."

ARE YOU MAD AGAINST GOD.

A LADY, who was one of the City Tract Society visitors, was cautioned against in all its forms, they do indeed reject: tenturing into a certain apartment, because the woman that occupied it was nochurch of Christ, that is, of the church in church of Christ, that is, of the church in general." Again he says of them: "that they are members of the Christian church, if lawfully baptized, I fully believe."—toriously abusive, and on some occasions had violently thrust persons from her door. Notwithstanding this, the visitor lady was always a welcome visitor. The interviews thus afforded the visitor frestruck her a violent blow on her face ; yet she still continued praying, and prayed arrive."-Charlotte Elizabeth. speaking, the Lord answered. The hus-band was overcome, his rebellion subsi-PRELACY INSUFFICENT TO PRODUCE UNIFORMITY OF OPINION. ed, "Do pray for me! do pray for me!" He saw his sinfulness, and in an It has often been said by those who agony of mind trembled exceedingly

that! To him it was the beginning of time comforted the mourner. A change so great in both father and mother could not pass unnoticed by their children, and an incident occurred a few days ago which shows that they have been keen observers. The mother being particularly busy, delayed praying with her children something beyond the usual time. "Mother, do you want to go to was the reply; but the child was not satwith ecclesiastical antiquity, found in its interminable records sufficient weapons gested probably by the recollection of parents had till lately been; by a parallel, but a strongly contrasted instance. After the restoration of

while he himself cried to the Lord for

Oh what a season of prayer was

Reader, have you spoken to the Lord and altogether more historical than be- to-day; and did your little children hear you? Are you mad against him, or re-conciled to him !—N. Y. Chris. Intell.

THE REVIVAL AT KRISHNAGHUR.

Our readers cannot have forgotten the delightful intelligence, that has been comtation of the original principle of personal municated from time to time, during the judgment, could exercise it for them- last four years, in relation to the wonderselves; it became the privilege of the fall awakening, and conversion to Christeeply learned alone. Another, that, tianity among the heathen at Krishnafrom the real obscurity and incoherence of ghur. The Spirit of the Lord descended ecclesiastical authorities, those who had as though with a mighty wind, and though penetrated farthest into that province of learning were least able to reconcile them; and, however they might disguise it from denth, and led to cry out for Jesus the world, while the pen was in their the great deliverer. Bishop Wilson of hands, were themselves necessarily left, upon many points, in an embarrassing sion these amazing scenes occurred, state of doubt and confusion. A third while he communicated the delightful inhands, were themselves necessarily left. Calcutta, under whose spiritual supervieffect was, that upon these controversies telligence to his friends in England, at of Catholic tradition, the Church of Rome the same time stated, that in all human Westminster Assembly. had very often the best of the argument; and this was occasionally displayed in those wrestling matches between religious those wrestling matches between religious to the pale of the argument; probability, some of these apparent conversions would prove unsound—and that those wrestling matches between religious to the pale of the argument; probability, some of these apparent conversions would prove unsound—and that the pale of the argument; probability, some of these apparent conversions would prove unsound—and that the pale of the argument; probability, some of these apparent conversions would prove unsound—and that the pale of the argument; probability, some of these apparent conversions would prove unsound—and that the pale of the argument; probability are probability and the pale of the argument; probability are probability are probability are probability are probability. privately, either with the vain hope of stable. This opinion was grounded upcoming to an argument, or to settle the faith of the hearers. And from the two mind. He also at that time suggested, ast of these causes it arose, that many that "imminent dangers would beset Protestants went over to the Church of Rome, and that a new theological system weakness of the native character, and was contrived to combine what had been the instability and inefficiency of the na-deemed the incompatible tenets of those who had burst from each other with such have not occurred to the extent feared. violence in the preceding century.

"This retrocession, as it appeared, and Missionary Register, we learn, that the as in spirit it was, towards the system number that have been baptized in this abandoned in the first impetuosity of the district, exceeds 3000. Six hundred of Reformation, began in England about the conclusion of the sixteenth century. It was evidently connected with the high list of inquirers for one, two and three necessary in the conclusion of the sixteenth century. was evidently connected with the high list of inquirers for one, two and three notions of ecclesiastical power, of an years. We are informed that " The Baptized Converts are scattered

the apostles, of a pompous ritual, which through many villages, in which they rethe rulers of the Anglican Church took side among heathens and Mahomedans. The villages, as our readers are aware, have been distributed into five districts. tans. It rapidly gained ground in the reign of James, and still more of his son. In each district a resident Missionary is and also approached; in each a Church is built, or is partistic theology than any of the Elizability of the course of erection; and also approached in the course of erection; and also approached in the course of erection; and also approached in the business are residued.

consist of recent converts suddenly called

DIVISIONS AMONG CHRISTIANS.

" If Christ's kingdom were never to

truth : but who shall enumerate the con- these threats for you sinners-and so, flicting partialities that keep in per-petual commotion the little flock of Christ! We have Episcopalians and Non-Episcopalians; Presbyterians and Congregationalists, and some who abjure them all. In every one of these separate bodies, or rather in these disjointed members of the same body, we little dispute of their own, concerning non-essential doctrines, or minute points of ecclesiastical government and discipline, with as much zeal and earnestness as though it rested with them to decide what precise form the church should assume and retain to the end of time. Few, very few there are, among even those who have the love of God shed abroad in their hearts by the Holy Ghost, who do not look on the gaining of a proselyte to their own particular system from some other equally orthodox, as a matter sufficiently important to excuse the neglect of an infinitely higher work; and the man who should persuade Dr. Cooke or Dr. Urwick to enter the Established M'Neile to eschew it, would probably be tempted to rejoice in his achievement more than if he had stopped some ragged mendicant on his way to the idolatro mass-house, and brought him into the true fold. Not that he would willingly eave the latter undone; but the former might seem a sufficient plea for postpon-

ty, but as a useful and suitable form of Church government, that it was devised for the purpose of producing and preiformity in the Church. fortunate device! It never could have had a more full and authoritative sway than that which it enjoyed during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles and it produced the most complete narchy, and gave rise to Sectarianism to the greatest extent, and in the most repulsive forms, that ever shocked the ignorance, and drove them to madness; and ever since it has appealed to their frantic conduct as a proof of its own calm

Charles II, the Presbyterian Church of vears of terrific and relentless persecution. Did the people of Scotland split teachers, and oppressed with the most re-morseless cruelty? They did not. One sect alone appeared, after the persecution had lasted twenty years, and in a parish where there had been a prelatic incumbent all that time; it never mustered more than four men, and twenty-five or twenty-six women, and it perished within a few months. What caused this remarkable difference? One answer only can be given,-the superiority of the Presbyterian system, which had so thoroughly instructed the people, that they could and did retain their calm and reg ulated consistency of doctrine and character in the midst of every maddening and delusive element; while on the other hand, when the prelatic government of on the other nicious errors .- Hetherington's Hist. of

74 lieutenant generals, 135 major generals, 1730 colonels, 234 inspectors, 211 general officers. The persons employed n the central war office at Paris are 430. 15.622, the infantry 210.053 the cavalry 58,294, the artillery 29,624, the engineers 8,309, the train 6,593, the veterans 4,965, the foreign legion in Africa 4,334, those not serving in any distinct corps, strength, whatever proper work, either 1525, those employed in the civil department of the army in Algiers, 1596. When one is in the Slough of Despond, a The annual cost of his force is 11.836,400 about \$59,000,000. The navy contains 28,130 officers and seamen, 16,178, marines, 4,125, marine artillerists, and 201

also find that the annual taxation for maintaining these military establishments gives a proportion of \$233 to every hu-man being in the kingdom.

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is related in the Evangelical Magazine: an African preacher, speaking from 'What is a man profited if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' mentioned that among other things, many lost their souls by being too charitable! Seeing

continued the shrewd African, "they give away the whole sermon and keep none for

The special correspondent of the Hants Independent says: "I think I may venture to announce to you a fact, with which I have been for some time acquainted, and which will, I have no doubt, produce the most startling effect throughout the whole country, when it becomes generally known. make the announcement in large type, that it may a tract the attention of your readers), that the Queen is becoming a Pusevite. It is to this fact that we owe force to the Tutorship of the Heir Apparent to the throne; and it is a knowledge of these religious sentiments being Bishop of London has made his recent recommendations to the clergy of his dio-cese; for the Archbishop of Canterbury is not immortal, although long-lived, tolerably healthy, rising early, and walking

BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.

At the July Monthly Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a letter was read from Bishop Alexander, of which the following are ex-

done, and although we are surrounded by difficulties apparently insurmountable, yet prospects of usefulness increasingly present themselves. Whilst the building of our material church still remains in statu quo (which, however, we expect, by every post to be again put in active operation), the services of our Church are regularly and fully conducted daily on Mount Zion, in our temporary chapel, under circumstances of much encouragement. The congregation though necessarily small, is gradually increasing. On Sunday before last, I baptized four Israelites, two of whom were rabbies; and as, in the case of adults, our church requires they should be confirmed as soon as convenient, I administered to them that sacred rite on the morning of the Holy Ascension-day. We have generally from twenty to twenty-five communicants at our regular monthly cele-bration of the Lord's Supper, and frequently many more. We have just com-menced a College for training Hebrew Scotland was violently overthrown, and its adherents subjected to twenty-eight into innumerable and extravagant sects, when thus deprived of their religious and girls, I have reason to believe numbers would attend.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE. The "Noticioso de Ambos Mundos "

relates that a young Spanish Surgeon, named Hurtado, after the battle of Ocana, undertook the care of a Pole, who was dangerously wounded in that battle. He dressed his numerous wounds and con-ducted him to Madrid, where he was received into the house of a lady named Luja. This lady and Hurtado were assiduous in their attentions to the wounded soldier, so that, contrary to expectation, he recovered, and took his departure with the warmest expressions of gratitude to his benefactors. The Polish soldier proved to be the Prince Brown-owski. The prince lately died at War-saw, and in his will bequeathed to St. Hurtado, who had become one of the first physicians of Spain, a legacy of 50,000 francs, and to the Senora Luga a like sum, in grateful acknowledgment or his part, of services which they regarded According to official statements, the as the mere discharge of a rench army contains 341,606 men; and this number are included 10 marshals, his way to Warsaw, for the purpose of French army contains 341,606 men; and receiving payment of the legacy.

KEEP DOING.

I know of nothing better for poor, miserable, do-nothing, fear-all sort of beings
—such as not unfrequently attempt to
act their part in life's drama—than to good leap at almost any thing will get him out. 'Do, and keep doing,' is Nature's great direction. Our work can never be done up. There is no rest. If we sit down, we are gone. Like crimiin the civil department; in all 48,720. nals in a tread mill, we must go on, no-The annual cost of this navy is 3,772, lens volens—if willingly and constantly,

PTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION.

dinet size, The Last Surren—The Thial or Miraculous Draught of Fieles, etc. In all, comprises one Annarca figures. ice is reduced from 25 to 12 1-8 cents. 6m.

PURE, CARPETING, MATTRASSES, FEATHERS.

SILVER, (of the former firm of McFarlane & liver,) would inform his friends and the public is hat he may be found at the Old Stand,

BLACKSTONE STREET,

was carried to Cesarea. The Scripture parr

old road most of the way down the mounta

rea was an important place under the Ron

We returned to Jaffa from Antipatris.

jurisdiction; and this accounts for the road in

question, uniting the capital with the sea-port.

" We examined again the interesting locali-

ties in and about Jerusalem. I am confirmed

in the opinion that the spot shown by the monks

as the tomb of the Saviour has no substantia

evidence in its favor. I rejoice in the conclu-

sion. It would be most painful to me to feel

that the Saviour's Sepulchre is the scene of the

bacchanalian orgies annually performed there.

entered last winter, and of which we had an

cannot have a date more ancient than the Ro

man possession. Of this gateway Josephus

speaks; and it probably exhibits the same ap-

pearance now that it did 1800 years ago. It

was one of the great entrances into the courts

of the temple; and through it, probably, the Sa-

" I would that the privilege I enjoy of visiting

these interesting scenes might tend to draw

away my thoughts more from the world, and fix

them on 'that city which bath foundations

A TRIP TO CAPE COD .- No. II.

The religious aspect of this place deserves

of whom there is an account, was the Rev. Mr.

but concerning whose ministry there is no spe-

cific information. Rev. Mr. STONE was install-

had dwindled to twelve members, and every

thing indicated the speedy and utter extinction

the intelligent friends of the church in Province

town and elsewhere, that there might be a re

suscitation, and that vigorous efforts should be

made for that purpose. It was accertained that

there were not a few persons who were not sat-

isfied with other religious organizations, and

who were strongly inclined to unite with a Con-

gregational church or society, could one be es-

tablished among them. The erection of a house

of worship of convenient location, was set about

with all zeal. The few friends of the cause in

this town subscribed pobly to the object, and the

presentation of the object to the churches was

attended with remarkable success. About

eighteen hundred dollars were contributed which

added to what was subscribed here, has been

employed in the erection of a handsome edifice

in one of the most convenient places in the vil-

lage. There are seventy-four pews below. The

gallery, in which will be many of the best seats

in the house, is exclusively devoted to seamen.

with the exception of the portion occupied by

enterprise, gives most cheering promise of ulti-

When the present preacher Rev. Mr. E. ar.

enterprising character, and promising great use-

There have been obstacles enough in the way

of this new enterprize to give ample scope for

the love, zeal, and patience of its friends in en-

countering them. It met at first with much rid-

icule. "What do these feeble Jews?" And

more powerful ecclesiastical organizations

around it of course frowned upon it. But ridi-

more vigorous manhood.

MAN, commenced his labors, some ten months

the choir. The ladies of the society ha

PROVINCETOWN, AUG. 11, 1843.

whose builder and maker is God?"

viour often passed."

The limits of the temple area, as they were

tive says nothing of the road. It is an interest

ing fact, however, that we found traces of an

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1843

DEVOUT ATTENTION IN THE SANC TUARY. The obligation to this is so manifest that v will not dwell upon it now, but give a few hint

respecting things which show the absence of it. 1. Ease with which attention is diverted from religious services .- If some Sabbath-breakers wheels rattle by the place of worship, some mus look after those wheels, and anxiously gaze in the supposed direction to make the discovery. The heads of numbers swing round to conte plate every new comer and every late comer into the sanctuary. The preacher is often edified by the spectacle of three-fourths of a congregaarently under deep concern of mind con cerning who it was that lifted the latch, or shut the door. If a dog, whom the owner ought t have had sense enough to have shut up at home happens to trot up and down the aisles, he catches and interests more eves than the speak er, and more ears than his important message A new feather that sails into the sanctuary upon a lady's bonnet, has amazing power to concer trate attention upon itself. It is melancholy to think how many trifling things have power to divert people's minds from the solemn services of religion.

2. Again; Drowsiness is the antagonist of de vout attention. That there are cases when this is to be palliated, will not be denied. But great amount of it is inexcusable. Much of it would cease to exist were the heart deeply affected with the momentous interests of religion. Much of it would cease were there anxious watchfulness against it, and deep humiliation over it when it occurs. But some even seem to court repose in the sanctuary, by choosing the lage schools. most easy and comfortable postures. It is a sad scene to see a sleeper in the house of God! It GOOD NEWS FROM MADAGASCAR. proclaims the utter impotence of truth to do that person good. It is a grief to the preacher. But Satan is very glad of it. It is sad to think how many people there are who contribute to his comfort in this respect.

How can we question that he who vindicate the honor of God's temple by driving from it the guilty trafficker, frowns upon an undevout deple, let all the earth keep silence before him."

the sake of Jesus, and the probability is, that the following delightful intelligence:—

'I received a letter from Mrs. Johns a few they will be kept in it for eight or ten months, before their trial will be brought on. There are two other men against whom a writ has been issued, but they are in hidings." Their crime is, leaving the Romish church and joining have been dear the result of the results of the is, leaving the Romish church and joining included in the charge, but for want of a law time being; a new process however has been entered on, and he anticipates the "pelting of the merciless srorm."

A cry too has been raised against the Biblesome copies have been taken out of the people's houses by force-and one of the canons denounced that the Bibles should be burned ;on the same day, the same canon had a child born to him! So much for the yow of celibacy.

priests, who make investigations in secret: without any citation or hearing of the person, he is consigned to the civil power, to be

With what truth, or even plausibility, then, can it be said that Popery has changed its the travelling, that the distance to Rochester In these days? Give it the power will be but a slight impediment in the way of a would be at once revived throughout the whole extent of its empire. "The Sword of the Spirit" has crippled its limbs, but its heart beats strong as ever for the immolation of heretics.

POPERY IN ENGLAND.

It is evident that it is now the spring-tide of It is evident that it is now the spring-tide of Popery in England. What progress it has real-Rochester about twenty hours after their dely made during the last five years, we have no means of knowing. In looking at a fine London leaving Boston on Monday, Sept. 11th, at 7 A. M edition of 'Foxe's Martyrs,' which is advertised increase for the forty years previous, which we leave Boston on Saturday. rth reprin this time. The energies exhibited by the emissaries of the Church of Rome, for the re-establishment of her influence in England, at the time these statements were made, has certainly

"The court of Rome," says the editor, (Rev. M. H. Seymour) "has at present (1838) above six hundred missionary priests in England. These missionaries, either settle themselves in certain localities, or move in various directions through the land, every where endeavoring to eminate their peculiar principles, through the instrumentality of sermons, lectures, tracts, church and practices. For instance—at a late &c. Their efforts have so far succeeded as that during the last forty years they have increased the number of their chapels from about olic, made the following remarks:thirty to above five hundred. A large number of ninaries, or colleges, have been formed with the view of securing the education of our youth. And many numeries and monasteries have been established, so as to become centres for the propagation of the whole system of Popery. The success with which their measures of proselytism have been crowned, has been beyond their most sanguine expectations; and the ignorance of the population on the one hand, and the political party to whom the emissaries of Rome have allied themselves, on the other hand, seem to promise still more ample success to their unwearied exertions. They hesitate no longer to avow their expectation, that this nation will return to the bosom of the Church of

Rome; and they have a still mightier treasure to preserve, in the true religion established g us. Shall it be, that by our indifference, we shall again be doomed to come under Italian influence, blighting our morals-withering our privileges-destroying our liberties-our Catholic, who mistook the place for a Catholic sing to be happy, and our altars ceas- chapel. 'The writer says :--

last of death should sweep through the land. nd as of old, leave the first born dead in every ouse; and that the wail of the desolate, and he cries of the mourning should be heard on very wind, and echoed from every home, than hat a calamity so disastrous as this should be al our father land."

eath, and imparts a great deal of practical nowledge of the controversary with Rome.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES TO THE NESTORIANS.

Letters have been received from the Missi ries, who left here on the 1st of March last, in ompany with Bishop MAR YOHANNAN, menoning their arrival at Oroomiah on the 14th of June, in good health. They were welcomed nost heartily by their brethren and their Nestoian friends, some of both having joined them on their route the day before their arrival, and thers on the following morning. Accompanied by forty or fifty persons on horseback, they enered the town at 4 P. M. They found the mission prospering, Mr.

STOCKING having a class of sixty priests and leacons, teaching them to read, think and unlertand. They were mostly teachers of the vil-

letter to the editor, from Rev. Richard Knill, communicating some cheering intelligence from lowed with an Oration by the Rev. Mr. Bush- back as far as Solomon. The more succent ioice. The Lord is opening a wide and effectual door in some parts of the island; but yet it At 2 P. M. an address was delivered in the does not appear that the Queen and her nobles | Center Church by Prof. Salisbury, followed | excellent view from a window looking into it, | cially appropriate to the times. An address was have discontinued their cruel hatred towards the by the exercises of the Theological Department. Christians. The following is an extract from The following are the names of the Graduating

ROMANISM AS IT IS.

At Funchal, Madeira, says the "Scottish Guardian," on the authority of Dr. Kalley, a resident physician and minister, "there are at present two women and one man in prison for the selection of Lower and the great physician and minister, there are at present two women and one man in prison for the selection of Lower and the great physician and many years ago, was a member of my church; she now resides at Port Elizabeth, and has just sent us a letter with the selection.

the Church of Scotland. The Dr. himself was his labors have not been in vain. At Nosimitsia, Mr. Johns left Rafaravava and Joseph. They were kindly received, and were perfectly sat on which to found a writ, he escaped for the time heing; a row process however her heard. So Mary and Joseph are now laboring in mey may be blessed. Mr. Johns had commu-cations from several chieftains of different dis-tricts, say, nearly the whole of the western coast. They all appear very anxious for teach-ers, and promise protection to all who may come among them."

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. Y. will be one of great importance and interest. A full attendance of those who love this great put in jail, against even their own ecclesiastical cause, will inspire the Board with courage, and laws of civil rights. In point of fact, it is an infuse into the meeting an interest which will reflect back a salutary influence upon the churches. So cheap, easy, and expeditious is it seeks, and the persecutions of olden time good attendance upon the meeting from this vi-

parture. Members of the Board and others. will probably, if they travel all night, to be able by Messrs, Munroe & Co. we were struck to reach Rochester in season be present at with some statements respecting the condition the opening of the meeting. Those who wish of Romanism in England five years ago, and its to avoid travelling by night, will be obliged to

PAPAL VIEWS OF PUSEYISM.

The paragraphs which we copied into our last paper, purporting to be extracts from a Pastoral Letter of the Roman Catholic Bishop and Archbishops, recently assembled at Baltimore, is pronounced by a writer in the Albany Argus to by Ge be a hoax. It may be so. But there are not wanting evidences, of undoubted authenticity, that the Romanists do regard the developements of Puseyism with a great deal of satisfaction, as approximating to the doctrines of their own meeting of the Catholic Institute, in London, Lord Chamoys, the chairman, a Roman Cath-

"Look at the controversy now going on in the Established Church, especially at Oxford. There was one Regius Professor (Dr. Pusey) just condemned and suspended for having ad-vocated the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist; whilst another Regius Professor of the same University (Dr. Hampden) had been subjected to an action for damages for his mainsubjected to an action for damages for his mainsubjected to an action for damages for his main-tenance of an entirely opposite doctrine. Now, if the action were to terminate against Dr. Hampden, he thought that the University of Oxford would be in what the Americans were accustomed to call a 'fix!' He had heard at one of the meetings of that Institute, a hope ex-pressed that they (the Roman Catholics) might live to see the day when high mass would be celebrated in Westminister Abbey. He knew not how probable such an event might be, but not how probable such an event might be, but this they knew, that the doctrine of the mass had been preached in the cathedral of the Universi-ty of Oxford; and it had been authoritatively

embroidered in gold on the crimson cloth that covered the altar. In fact, all the outward characteristics of a Catholic chapel. The morning service was exceedingly like the celebration of a high mass: two clergymen came out, dressed in vestments, attended by little boys robed in white—one of them prostrated him-self at the foot of the altar, at which all the conself at the foot of the altar, at which all the congregation knelt down, and remained in silent type the way, is an excellent book to be widely by the way, is an excellent book to be widely by the way, is an excellent book to be widely by the way, is an excellent book to be widely by the way, is an excellent book to be widely by the way, is an excellent book to be widely by the stributed in these days of Papal encroaching the thousands that were guise it may be a strict the poper of the times of the marriage announced the Gospel of the day, read a portion of it. He was responded to as he went on by three boys and a clergyman at the other the well, and of course there must be other clergyman went to a reading desk, and an equally copious supply. We were told that all the wells in the vicinity are of the same portion of it. He was responded to as he went on by three boys and a clergyman at the other to the political that were compelled to fly their lowers and seek refuge in foreign lands from its rule persecutions. Foxe's book details the individual to the real presence. Puseyism is only the beginning of an end. It is the first great move towards England becoming Catholic again; and one remarkable feature in Puseyism is, that all who have embraced it have become truly liberal and horse. Acts 23: 23—31. The next day he was carried to Cesarea. in their political opinions, and tolerant towards the religion of others. Some of the warmest resent are amongst this class."

Again—we find in a London paper of July 27, and hills from Jerusalem to Antipatris. Cesathe following item of intelligence:-

"On Sunday last, the Rev. J. Moore, Roman Catholic priest, read to his congregation, in Bir-mingham, the sermon, for preaching which Dr. Pusey has been suspended; and, commenting on the said sermon, described it as a pure expo-sition of (Roman) Catholic doctrine. We will not weaken this fact by any extended observacommand attention, a broad page full of madversion would be utterly thrown away.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE COLLEGE.

We learn from New Haven papers the following particulars of the Commencement at Yale the days of the Saviour, are, I think, pretty College. On Wednesday morning, the 16th, clearly defined by the position of the present the Alumni met in the Cabinet Hall, Hon. DA- walls. These walls have for the most part VID DAGGETT presiding, where, after the pre-liminary proceedings, a procession was formed and proceeded to the North Church. The ex- retain their original place; and these are suffi-We find in the London Patriot of July 27, a ercises there were opened with prayer by the cient to make out the ancient boundary. My Rev. Mr. Blagden, of Boston. This was fol- own opinion is, that no part of the wall dates cal and Moral Structure of the Human Mind. Class of the Theological Seminary:

D. Taylor Bagg, West Springfield, Mass;
Samuel G. Goe, Greenwich, Conn.; William B.
Curtis, New Haven, Conn.; Martin Dudley,
Guilford, Conn.; Edward S. Dwight, New Haven,
Conn.; Nathaniel H. Eggleston Hartford,
Conn.; Joseph M. Grout, Westboro', Mass.;
James P. Hart, New Haven, Conn.; Enoch W.
Hewitt, New Haven, Conn.; Joseph T. Holmes,
Quincy, Illinois; William A. Houghton, Northborough, Mass.; James Kilbourn, Litchfield,
Conn.; Theodore A. Leete, Guilford, Conn.;
Lorion B. Marsh, Ware Village, Mass.; Ruel M.
Pearson, Smithville, N. Y.; Lavlette Pertin,
East Windsor Hill, Conn.; Ralph Perry, Manchester, Conn.; Alfred C. Raymond, New Haven, Conn.; Edwin D. Seward, Guilford, Conn.;
Charles N. Seymour, Hartford, Conn.; Forrest
Shepard, Cedar Hill, Conn.; William Smeaton,
Edinburgh, Scotland; L. Edwards Sykes, Rrattleboro', Vt.; Sherman D. Taylor, Claridon, Ohio;
George Thacher, Hartford, Conn.; Wm. A.
Thompson, Monson, Mass.; Hiram Wason, New
Boston, N. H.; Edward Weight, Orange, Conn. D. Taylor Bagg, West Springfield, Mass.

In the evening an Oration was delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, which is spoken of as a "brilliant and fascinating" performance. His subject was "the responsibilities, temptations,

and rewards of literary men."

The exercises of the Graduating Class in The approaching Annual Meeting of the American Board of Missions at Rochester, N.

The exercises of the Graduating Class in College, which took place on Thursday, were

according to the following order:-Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Lewis Ray mond Huributt, Wilton, Ct.; Oration, The Cul-ture of the Imagination and Feelings as aids to Expression, by Burritt Augustus Smith, Oxford, Ct.; Dissertation, The Scholar the Guardian of Truth, by Frederick Munson, Bethlehem, Ct.; Instrumental Music; Oration, A Country's Glory, by William Lang, Lengthers instrumental Music; Oration, A Country's Groy,
y William Jesuy Jennings, Green's Farms, Ct;
Oration, The three steps in the Progress of Human Improvement, by Anthony Quinton Keasbey, Salem, N. J.; Oration, Superstition, it
Line Avary Preston, Ct. cars leave every day at 7 A. M., and half past 3
P. M. The fare from Albany to Rochester, in "the best cars," is 8,00; in "the accommodation cars, which have been re-arranged, cushioned, and lighted," it is 6,50. The trains leave Albany at 6 A. M., 1 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M., and arrive at Rochester about twenty hours after their devention. fistinguished Few, by Wyllis Alwater, New Ha-zen, Ct.: Dissertation, Hildebrand, by Lucius Franklin Robinson, Hartford, Ct.; Dissertation, Choice of a Profession, by Charles Cramer, Wa-terford, N. Y.; Dissertation, The Spirit of Hu-man Philosophy, by Samuel Miller Parsons, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oration, Hope for the Indian, on, Hope for the Indian Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oration, Hope for the Indian, by Edward Eells, New York city; Poem, Drama of Life, by Isaac Mills Fly, Rochester, N. Y.; Oration, Monumental History, by Samuel Worcester Staong, Fayestville, N. Y.; Dissertation, Influence of Physical Causes in the Formation of Character, by Robert Palmer Stanton, Norwich, Ct.; Oration, The Saxon Race, by Douglas Keling Turner, Hartford, Ct.; Oration, American Civilization, by David Judson Ely, Rochester, N. Civilization, by David Judson Ely, Rechester, N.; Dissertation, Join Adams, by Charles Jones, Wilton, Ct.; Dissertation, Mysticism of the Middle Ages, by Joseph Stillman Hubbard, New Haven, Ct.; Oration, Sympathy with the Offender, by George Andrew Bryan, Waterbury, Ct.; Philosophical Oration, Philosophy of the Present and Past, by John Jacob Brandegee, N. London, Ct.; Dissertation, Common Sense, by Robert Aikman, N. Y. city; Dissertation, God in History, by Josiah Torrey King, Abington, Mass.; Instrumental Music; Oration, "On the supposed Decline of the Imagination with the Advancement of Society, by William Henry Goodrich, New Haven, Ct.; Oration, Old Age of the Scholar, by Edward Whiting Gilman, Norwich Ct.; Dissertation, Conservatism, by Daniel William Havens, Norwich, Ct.; Cration, Fiction and Philosophy, by Franklin Taylor, Westport, Ct.; Dissertation, the Responsibilities of Educated Mindin our Country by Edward Wright Robbins, Berlin, Ct.; Poem, our Memories, by John Frederick Nourse, Beverly, Mass.; Oration, Moral Excellence essential to the Complete Developement of the Intellectual Powers, with the Valedictory Address, by Gordon Hall, New Haven, Ct.;

"Excused from speaking." Y .: Disser n, John Adams, by Charles Je * Excused from speaking.

LETTER FROM THE EAST.

We have been permitted to make the follow ng extracts from a letter of Rev. S. H. CALnoun, agent of the American Bible Society at fore have on the whole, exerted a healthful inmyrna, to his brother, Hon. William B. Calun, of Springfield :-

SMTRNA, JUNE 6, 1843. "This state of things," continues the editor, "is pregnant with the most disastrous consequences to the Protestantism of England, and demands the mightiest efforts that Christians and Protestants can make for the defence of our faith. They have a mighty adversary, against which they have a contend, in the Church of Rome; and they have a still mightier treasure desirable."

"Since I wrote you last from Athens, I have declared, that if Dr. Pusey's seemon had not oversited again both Beyroot and Jerusalem. I went from Beyroot (Mr. Smith being in compatition. It has not had a fair went from Beyroot (Mr. Smith being in compatition with other sects, for the want of my) by sea to Jaffa, the present as well as an eight yellow that field was now presented for the Rome. Catholics no demoish that slender bearrier at once, and to restore this great country to that Catholic union which was so exceedingly with the provided in the provided again both Beyroot and Jerusalem. I went from Beyroot (Mr. Smith being in competition with other sects, for the want of my) by sea to Jaffa, the present as well as an eight portion of the people in regard to its principles. Our peculiar the beautiful plain of Sharon. I had traversive the more southern portion of it four years ago in coming up from Gaza to Jerusalem. All friends are not the agents by which instruction with other sects, for the want of went from Beyroot (Mr. Smith being in compation. It has not had a fair went from Beyroot (Mr. Smith being in compation of the period of the present as well as an eight portion of the period of the provided and the provided and period, and fair went from Beyroot (Mr. Smith being in compation of the period of the provided and period, the provided and period of the provided and period of the period of the provided and period of the provided and period of the provided and period of the period of the provided and per "Since I wrote you last from Athens, I have my impressions in regard to its fertility and conwith an item of evidence, which is quite to the fully confirmed. In returning from Jerusalem it can have a good opportunity to develop its have 22 clergymen and 514 common than item of evidence, which is quite to the to a Puseyite chapel in London, by a Roman North, and thus we had an opportunity of seeing great principles of the Bible, that it is in most still another portion of this extensive plain. In happy conformity with the free institutions of our

norals become contaminated by the priests of and above the altar in Westland-row: a dove one of the Scripture declaration, "a land of Church and Society is once more permitted to of Kentucky, according to the last census, is descending—a lamb bearing a cross—'THE fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and bills." The wells in the gardens and lts resuscitation is under most encouraging ausembroidered in gold on the crimson cloth that orange groves around Jaffa are remarkable. pices. We know of no place in the Common-The owner of one told me, that for eight months wealth where the offerings of the churches for the in the year, night and day, he is drawing water, good of Zion have been more judiciously applied, odist 7,050; and to the Presbyterian 714. but perceives no difference in its depth. The and where there is a fairer promise of extensive water, too, is drawn up not by the slow process; and permanent usefulness. of a hand-wheel, but by machinery worked by

It is in contemplation to have the dedication of the house early in October, and to have this the singular blunders which even intelligent and cured on the 27th July, in the English was al Meeting of the Barnstable County Conference of Churches. The presence of pastors and delegates from the Congregational churches, to evene for such interesting and important purposes, can hardly fail of comforting the hearts and strengthening the hands of the friends of this new enterprize here, nor fail of being deeply interesting to the members of the Conference.

Brown University.-In accordance with resolutions adopted last year, an association of the Alumni of this University has been formed, similar to those which exist in other Colleges The first annual meeting and celebration of the a ssociation is to be held on the 5th of September, the day preceding Commencement. Hon. JOHN PITMAN, of Providence, is to deliver an address on the occasion.

In addition to the usual exercises of Commencement at Brown University, the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be addressed by Chief Justice DURFEE, of Rhode Island. The oration before the societies of undergraduates will be pronounced by BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Esq. of Worcester, and the poem by Thomas A. JENCKES, Esq. of Providence.

AMHERST COLLEGE.-We understand that Professor FOWLER has resigned his post in the Faculty of Amherst College, and that the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory, in that institution is

Mr. HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY.-The sixth Anniversary of this noble institution was Madagascar, in which all Christians will re- NELL, of Hartford, his subject being the Physi- parts were, I think, constructed by Herod. The celebrated on the 3d inst. The compositions of great gateway on the South, which Mr. Wolcott the graduating class are spoken of highly, one, on the 'Sphere of Woman,' having been espedelivered by Rev. Dr. BEECHER. Diplomas were presented to the graduating class sixteen in umber, by Rev. Mr. Condit, of S. Hadley, ac companied by appropriate remarks. Of the graduating class of last year, one, Miss Fidelia Fisk, has gone as a missionary to Persia.

> WILLISTON SEMINARY.-The Annual Exhibition at this Seminary took place on the 14th inst., on which occasion Rev. Drs. Hemphrev, of ing of the Reformers, it gives a brief but faith-Amherst College, and BEECHER, of Lane Semidary, delivered addresses.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.-It is propo to hold a great public meeting in Birmingham, towards the end of September, in behalf of the our most serious attention. The first minister the Mayor of the city will preside, and that a deputation from Scotland will be present. This SPEAR. He preached here about 1727. Dur- movement was agreed upon at a meeting which ing the Revolutionary war, the congregation was held at Birmingham, on the 24th of July, was dispersed, and public worship was discon- for the purpose of hearing addresses from a detinued. The next preacher was Rev. Samuel putation, explanatory of the principles, position, red here soon after the war ; and prospects of the Free Church-which meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Davidson, of Edinburgh, Burns of London, and James of ed Nov. 16, 1829, and was dismissed May 12, Birmingham. The latter gentleman expressed his strongest sympathy in the cause, and his anx-Birmingham. The latter gentleman expressed ious wish that some effective and united effort should be made in Birmingham, with the view of this branch of Zion. But it was thought by of aiding it.

THE SABBATH IN CHARLESTON, S. C .- We notice frequent indications of an increased reyears.

PRESIDENT OF AUBURN SEMINARY.—The death of Rev. Dr. Richards.

ago, there were but twelve members in the BEQUESTS .- The Christian Witness states, that the late James Amory Appleton, by his church. There are now thirty-seven. Recent operations of divine grace have opened the heart | will, recently proved in the Probate Court, has of others to the truth, who will soon also unite bequeathed to the Episcopol Board of Missions the sum of two thousand dollars, to be appropriawith the church. Several families of property and influence have lately united with the societed to the purposes of the two Committees (forty, and others will do so as they witness its imeign and domestic)-one half to each. Mr. proving prospects in regard to permanence and Appleton also left five hundred dollars to Dr. usefulness. Most of those who have recently Peter Parker, Missionary to China. united with the church, are heads of families, of

> CHURCHES IN NEW HAVEN .- A new Epis-Conn., near the bridge which separates that village from the city of New Haven, being the twenty-fourth church edifice in the town of New Haven, which comprises a population of not far

cule and opposition have only roused to greater statistical table of the religious denomination sacrifices and more devoted energy, and therein Kentucky, published in the Louisville Baptist Banner, we learn that the Baptists have fluence. That infancy which had the storm to 769 churches, 378 ministers, and 60,844 comrock its cradle, if it survives, is likely to have a municants-of whom 188 churches, 70 min-Congregationalism here has, for a long period, isters, and 6,647 communicants, are Anti-Mission Baptists, (i. e. opposed to Bible, Tract, Sabcompetition with other sects, for the want of bath School and Missionary Societies.) The Methodists have 134 travelling preachers, 399 local preachers, 37,286 white and 8,544 colored communicants. The Presbyterians have 101 churches, 55 ministers, and 5,860 communicants. The Roman Catholics have 40 churches and concerning them reaches the public mind. We chapels, 27 clergymen on the mission and Further-a late London paper furnishes us sequent ability to support a large population are are not afraid for pure congregationalism when 23 in various institutions. The Episcopalians point. It is an account of a recent casual visit to Jaffa, we made a considerable circuit to the real character. We believe it is based on the Of other denominations no statistics are given. The Cumberland Presbyterians have several churches; the Campellites are pretty numerous one place we saw a fountain, bursting forth country, and better suited than any other sys- and there are several small societies of Associour children, and our children's children, shall become the merchandize of Friars, and their one side, had all the emblems to be seen over the merchandize of Friars, and their one solves of the merchandize of the merchandi

There were added to the Baptist churches dur ing the last year, 10,153 members; to the Meth-

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN GEOG RAPHY .- The stories that we frequently hear of interesting service in connexion with the Annu- learned English writers make, in reference to the facilities for obtaining accurate information, the crew and passengers, which tween 60 and 70, only six have is perfectly unaccountable to us on this side of the water. Nor is the ignorance confined by the carpenter, and one of makes this calamity the any means to newspaper editors and writers that it occurred in the calm of a summ the sea hardly ruffled by a breeze, with the sea hardly ruffled by a breeze, which is the sea hardly ruffled by a breeze, which is the sea hardly ruffled by a breeze, which is the sea hardly ruffled by a breeze, which is the sea hardly ruffled by a breeze, which is the sea hardly ruffled by a breeze, which is the sea hardl as a separate State, by speaking of 'the two which, if judiciously turned to States of Massachusetts and New England.' The bave prevented the loss of a s following item we copy from the London Record of July 27th :-

" Mr. Allston, the celebrated American painter, has died suddenly at Cambridge, Carolina, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His picture of the dead man reviving on touching the bones of Elisha, was exhibited here many years ago."

[This disastrous shipwreck is the considerable comment in the Englewick of Elisha, was exhibited here many years ago."

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.-We expected to receive from a correspondent, an account of the Commencement Exercises at Williams College, Kenzie, Professor of Biblical Criticism a in season for this week's paper; but have not. Church History in the Glasgow We shall probably be furnished with a full account next week. Meanwhile we have copied ing and piety. He is said to have condu in another column, a brief notice from the Northampton Gazette.

ORDINATION.-Mr. SMITH B. GOODENOW was ordained as an Evangelist, to labor in the feeble churches in Rhode Island, by an Ecclesiastical Council, in the Richmond St. Church, Providence, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 17. Invocation, Reading of the Scriptnres, and Prayer by the Rev. Mr. W. GRAVES, supplying High . Church, Providence; Sermon by Rev. Dr. TUCKER: Prayer of Ordination by Rev. Mr. LEAVITT; Charge to the Candidate by Rev. Mr. BLODGETT, of Pawtucket; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. WATERMAN. The exercises were appropriate and solemn.—Comm.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Hetherington's History of the Westminster Assembly .- Nearly one third of this book is occu-

pied with the narrative of events which preced-

ed and gave rise to the calling of the West-

minster Assembly. Commencing with the period when the mind of the nation was awakenful history of the transfer of the papal power in England from the Pope to the person of her Sovereign, Henry the 8th; the efforts of that ambitious Monarch and his successors "The bloody Mary " and Elizabeth, to put down by enactments and persecution the rising spirit of Free Church of Scotland. It is expected that civil and religious freedom and the final triumph of the people over the despotism that had merit of such good works, and, sup long oppressed them. It then gives an account formation of the Westminster Assembly, with a description of its more prominent memwith a description of its more prominent mem-bers. It details the order of their proceedings hoping to receive back again what had and the unhappy divisions on minor subjects posited with him under such extraor which embarrassed their movements, and prevented many of the benefits which might otherwise have resulted from their labors. While of a situa the author evidently feels a strong attachment the author evidently feels a strong attachment
of Puritanism in opposition to prelacy in all
its forms, he manifests a kind spirit and a desire
to exhibit a true statement of facts. In the prethe Church could not be despoiled, and face he informs us, that "no pains have poor creatures were mulct of the been spared in the endeavor to ascertain the truth in even the most minute points which truth in even the most minute points which altar, morning prayers at half-past eight required investigation; almost every book or ful observance of saints' days, and a chu pamphlet of any importance written at the gard for the due observance of the Lord's Day, in Charleston S. C. We perceive now that the n Charleston, S. C. We perceive now that the led them to traverse that period, having been Sunday markets are to be discontinued. The carefully read." We think the work eminentcustom of opening the markets on Sunday morn- ly adapted to throw light upon the present conings prevails very generally at the South, having dition of the Episcopal church in England and arisen, probably, from the supposed impossibility in this country. The fallacy of the argument of otherwise supplying the citizens with fresh often urged in favor of that church as fitted to meat on that day, on account of the climate. create uniformity in opinion, receives here a the consecrated ground; that, if The difficulty seems to have been overcome in Charleston, however, as it would be in other found quoted in another column. We confess Record. places if there were a disposition to do so. In that in reading this volume our love of true this case, the city authorities have discontinued Protestantism has been greatly strengthened, the Sunday markets, in consequence of a peti-tion from the butchers and from the Society for who stood foremost in "that great battle fought the due observance of the Lord's Day. A law for no single nation and for no single age." The work is neatly printed, and is afforded at a reasonable price. It is published by M. H. Newman, New York, and may be had at Tapauthorizing the opening of Sunday markets has The work is neatly printed, and is afforded at a been in existence in Charleston for thirty-five reasonable price. It is published by M. H. Great We

Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, has been elected by the Board of Commissioners of the Auburn Theological Seminary, to the professorship of Theology, made vacant by the Tappan & Dennet in this city. We should think it would be found a very convenient and class, 67 feet by 21 feet 9 inches. useful thing for the purpose for which it is deuseful thing for the purpose for which it is designed—to preserve a methodical and alphabetical record of admissions to a church on examination and on certificate; the names, residence, nation and on certificate; the names, residence, date of admission of members, &c., and a list also of baptized children, with dates of birth and baptism, names of parents, &c. The desirable- which could be prepared on the ness of an accurate church record of all these The fourth deck matters, and the difficulty of attaining it by the ordinary methods, will no doubt secure for the book of forms here furnished a favorable rebook of forms here furnished, a favorable reception.

Brande's Encyclopedia.-The eleventh part of ders of which are 7 feet 4 inches Brande's Encyclopedia.—The eleventh part of harper's edition of this work is received by Crocker & Brewster. The same publishers have received Part III of MCulloch's Gazetter, will be about 1700 square venty-fourth church edifice in the town of New harms of New and the 13th No. of Alison's Europe.

| For the Boston Recorder. 1 VIEWS IN PORTLAND.

RELIGIOUS SECTS IN KENTUCKY .- From a [The monument, over the tomb of Edward Payson, having seen overthrown and broken by some ruthless hand, still re-mains, mutilated and unsightly. The church edifice in which

> I looked, admiring, at her proud Exchange azed on her harbor, dotted with green isles; And where old hills in the horizon range Saw frolic Nature wreathe her frowns and smiles; And blest my God that earth, of much bereft, Has much of Eden for its creatures left. Then sought I what, beyond her domes and hills

And fairy isles, of rarer sight I deem His costing place whose sainted image fills
All that of perfect we (imperfect) dream;—
And sighed that marble, marred, still points the eye
To his low bed whose "record is on high." Should not this tablet-transcript of the man-

The true expression of a faultiess plan
On which the heart, well satisfied, may rest,—
And to which all may say as (his goal won)
God said to Payson: "Good and True! well done?" Dwellers of Casco t that enduring name
Is linked with yours; and you possess his dust
Who felt the arder of his spirit's flame;—
Guard, as becomes ye well, the awful trust.
This, if your poverty may not assume,
there from the decisis, and give a decent tent.

Spare from the shrine, and give a decent tomb. Boston, August, 1343.

FOREIGN

LATEST FROM EUROPE By the Steamer Hibernia we have files of London papers to the 4th of Ann from which we have made up the summan interesting intelligence which follows,

ENGLAND. er Wrecked .- A melancholy the loss of the Pegasus, a between Leith and Hu namely, two passeng got out by the passengers, a rush was them, and being instantly crowded, th swamped by the backing of the engine [This disastrous shipwreck is the subject

siderable comment in the English pa and the unfortunate result is attribu carelessness and bad management. A Academy. He was distinguished for his this trying occasion, with great cal propriety. He engaged in prayer, imple Lord, that if it was his will they should they might be prepared for such a sudd mons; and in a few minutes afterward mass of those on board were launched into nity. There were several ladies amon who perished. One of them was a young who had just left her boarding school in burgh, and was returning to her friends colnshire. Her body was picked up; and found, she had firmly clasped in her an beautiful little boy, almost four years old, it was supposed she had seized with a hone

Practical Pusevism .- In a village no miles from the town Sevenoaks, Ken man, who had lived in a gentleman's but was out of a situation, who was ip ponding state, bordering on insanity, at the clergyman for spiritual advice. To who is a Puseyite of the first water, in the present that the property of the first water, in the present that the property of the first water, in the present that the property of the first water, in the present that the property of the first water, in the present that the property of the first water, in the present that the property of the first water, in the present that the property of the property of the present that the property of the pro ly prescribed for the relief of his tro science, "You must give alms," said man. "How much money the interrogating confesso pounds," was the reply; "the ful savings of former years of service you must give two pounds and bring said his reverence, "and you must he aid his reverence, more had you not been of Away went the poor man The conscience-quieting al the poor man had not quite so much ! cumstances; and urging her request by

At one of our churches, says a Corre lished it. An infant child, the child of rents, died on Friday; the nurse appli curate, who is the chaplain to the ja sprinkled, it had been sure of heave certainty was on the other side !

The Great Britain Steam-ship .- This cent vessel was launched on the 27th Bristol, is composed entirely of iron, and largest ever built since the days of Noah. following are her dim figure head to taffrail 322 feet ; le deck consists of the dining salo containing two, giving 252 berths number is exclusive of the and will contain 200 tons of water four engines of 250 horse power es ments, and the quantity of coal consumed he about 60 tons per day; upwards of 1500 of iron have been used in her construction that of the engines and boilers; the draug water when laden will be 16 feet, and the placement about 3200 tons.

Presbyterian Marriages .- In the House celebrated by Presbyterian and other Disthe Established Church. He expla the Established Church. He explisit this was intended to be only a gempora meet the present exigency; but he he before the end of the session, the lab Committee would enable them to lay ble a general bill, that would meet wi on of the people of Ireland. second time. On the 21st ult. it was read a first time. On the 21st ult. it was read second time, and the standing orders have been suspended for the purpose, was read third time, and passed.

[This bill has grown out of a recent decision of the English Judges, against the validity of marriage celebrated by a Presbyterian ter, between two persons not Presbyterians the old law of England such marriages i celebrated by a priest in holy orders. Whe both parties are Presbyterians, a Presbyter minister may marry, under a privilege grant by King James I to the Presbyterians of Sco.

and, of whom the Presbyterians of Irela for the most part descended. The preser sion of the English Judges has excited gre-terest in Ireland, and would disturb the pea many families, but for some such reli contemplated by the above bill. cision, was recently tried at the county of I

assizes. A man named Luke Cassidy was in ed for having, in June, 1837, married Mary Sadler, his former wife, Anne Smith, being alive. It appeared from the evidence that prisoner, shortly after his first marriage in 1 enlisted, and during his absence, his wife habited with another man. On prisoner's re he was married by a Roman Catholic clergy to Mary Anne Sadler, who stated on her e ination that she was a Protestant. Sir The Staples, counsel for the Crown, hereupon a doned the prosecution, as a marriage cere performed by a Roman Catholic clergyman tween a Protestant and a Roman Catholic been ruled illegal. The jury returned a ve of acquittal. The same prisoner was then en in charge on another indictment, for a marriage, contracted with Rose Lennon, on 14th of March, 1843, his first wife, Anne S being then alive. The Rev. Mr. Wood, a P byterian clergyman, was about giving evi of having performed the ceremony in this when the Judge interposed, and said he though the recent opinion of the Judges in the House Lords would in this case be favorable to prisoner. The prisoner was a Roman Cath and the gentleman who officiated at the riage, as they were about to prove, was a P byterian clergyman. The jury, under rection of his lordship, acquitted the priso who, on his departure from the dock, saluted judge in first rate military style.] Father Mathew in London .- On Monday, July, considerable interest was excited East end of the metropolis, it having been liely announced that the above celebrated vidual would make his first public appeara

his character of Teetotal apostle in the Br metropolis, in order to administer the ple metropois, in order to administer the pleds total abstinence to such persons as were will to take it. The spot selected for the occa was a large piece of ground, upwards of acres in extent. About ten o'clock Fa Mathew arrived off the ground in an openriage, accompanied by his two Secreta Messrs. O'Mear, and M'Kennar, headed procession of several hundred Tectotallors hundred. procession of several hundred Tectotallers, b ing wands and a number of banners, and be of music, followed by a vast concourse of per There were upwards of ten thousand person sembled on the ground to receive the Reve Father, and he was greeted with three he cheers. A large platform was erected west end of the ground, capable of holdin 400 persons, which was crowded with in of every denomination, and gentlemen who voto take part in the proceedings. Father Matt commenced his address, by urging the nece ty of adopting the total abstinence principle, showing at great length, the beneficial effective high had already taken place in his own course and calling upon these present to some of which had already taken place in his own co try, and calling upon those present to come ward and receive the pledge. Several or speakers also addressed the meeting, after w Pather Mathe w began administering the plea and hundreds immediately came forward and ceived it at his hands, and continued oning until four o'clock, when the Right Hon. Earl of Stanhope arrived on the ground, commenced an address to the people. Commenced an address to the people.

Lordship said, that he had for many years Lordship said, that he had for many years ad ted the principle of total abstinence, and for the beneficial to hinself, and, having done could recommend with the greatest safety adoption to others. He concluded by saying should feel it a great honor to receive, at hands of Father Mathew, a renewal of his pled His Lordship then, followed by about persons, chiefly of the working classes, rece ed the pledge from the Teetotal apostle, and much cheering. The great portion of persons who received the pledge during day were protestants. Amongst the receipte were a number of elegantly dressed fema were a number of elegantly dressed for Father Mathew was engaged up to eight o in administering the pledge, up to which considerably more than 5,000 persons h

On Tuesday morning, Father Mathew reed his labors in the Roman Catholic ceme
the people assembling in immense num
Many speeches were made during the speeches were made during the delivered by Earl Stanhope and F Many specified by Earl Stanhope and Factors those delivered by Earl Stanhope and Factor Mathew were good, but the best speech of day was made by a private soldier in the Greater Guards who took the pledge, and we language was really eloquent and made a compression on his hearers. The orations of the control of the contr impression on his hearers. The oration other speakers were common-place, and other speakers were common-place, and son times outrageously extravagant, yet they it the effect of inducing many persons to take. Total Abstinence pledge from Father Math After the pledge had been administered twelve batches of about 100 each, Earl St hope addressed the multitude, and exhorted hearers to entirely abstain from all intoxicut drinks, and follow his example, and take pledge. The Noble Lord terms are trans-

pledge. The Noble Lord was very wa cheered at the conclusion of his speech, he again addressed the people, and said that did not merit those cheers, but Father Matt did, and he cried out, "Join with me in give that good man such a cheer as shall be hea Hyde Park." This appeal was responded the people, who rent the air with their sh Father Mathew then came forward. He he had no sectarian objects in view. The Catholic priest, he had been received i most cordial manner by clergymen an members of the Established Church; by ans, Dissenters, Quakers, ay, and even Je and he administered the pledge to milli all sects. The people of Yorkshire, wh had administered the pledge to upwards of 1 had administered the pledge to upwards of 100 000 persons, wished to pay him for his service and presents were offered to him from person of wealth and high standing in society, but refused to accept of a farthing. He had experded £300 of his own money since he had be in England, but he did not regret it, and if had been disposed to favor himself and family he should not have been a temperance advocation. and converted millions of his own cou and converted millions of his own countrys from drunkenness to sobriety. A brother dearly loved was the proprietor of a large di lery in Ireland, the bare walls of which \$230,000, and he was compelled to close it, was almost ruined by the Temperance ment in that country. The husband of his a sister, whom he also dearly loved, was a diler, and became a bankrupt from the same ca He was sorry to speak of those things, but he was accused of being instigated to do he had done to enrich hu ted to deny the charge. It had been also ted that he was making a large profit sale of medals; he never profitted a s and never would. He concluded by ex the people to come forward and take the "Come forward, my friends, Englishme men, and Scotenmen, and join in takin pledge to abstain from that which has be cause of so much crime and misery in the loved country. Come forward, all of you kneel down; don't be ashamed, my frien do it publicly; several ladies and gent have condescended to take the please with have condescended to take the pledge with

come forward, my friends, and for

ple of that good nobleman, Earl Stanhope, took the pledge with his more humble fe countrymen and country women on this grot come forward and take the pledge, and you never have cause to regret it." Upwards of persons made their way through the crowd, the next take of the property of th

persons made their way through the crowd, with the assistance of the police, and answered Faths Mathew's appeal by taking the pledge kneeling in which they were joined by a number of well dressed persons, who descended from the plat form for that purpose. Among those to whom the Total Abstinence pledge was administen-was a clergyman of the Established Church several medical gentlemen, a gentleman con-

several medical gentlemen, a gentleman connected with the College of Civil Engineers, number of ladies, and other persons of respectibility. The proportion of English was greated

FOREIGN.

ATEST FROM EUROPE. e Steamer Hibernia we have receive of London papers to the 4th of August which we have made up the summary of

ing intelligence which follows. ENGLAND,
camer Wrecked.—A melancholy event ocd on the 27th July, in the English waters,
loss of the Pegasus, a steamer, which sailed
ween Leith and Hull. She struck on the
detone rock, near Holy Island, and some two
here miles from the Great Fern Lights, the
c of Grace Darling's heroic deeds. Out of
erew and passengers, which numbered bean 60 and 70, only six have been saved,
cly, two passengers, the mate, the engineer,
carpenter, and one of the firemen. What
this calamity the more heart-rending is,
occurred in the calm of a summer's night,
an hardly ruffled by a breeze, within a mile
o of the shore, and under circumstances
h, if judiciously turned to account, would
revented the loss of a single creature,
she struck, the boats two in number, were
thy the passengers. ENGLAND. sevented the loss of a single creature, as he struck, the boats two in number, were to the the passengers, a rush was much and being instantly crowded, they were ped by the backing of the engine and the sion which prevailed amongst the passen—Wilmer's Times.

-Willmer's Times.
is disastrous shipwreck is the subject of unfortunate result is attributed to gross ness and bad management. Among engers was a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Mc. Professor of Biblical Criticism and History in the Glasgow The y. He was distinguished for his learn piety. He is said to have conducted, on ng occasion, with great calmness and ety. He engaged in prayer, imploring the t if it was his will they should perish. ight be prepared for such a sudden sumand in a few minutes afterwards, the hose on board were launched into eter-There were several ladies among those shed. One of them was a young lady just left her boarding school in Ed and was returning to her friends in Linre. Her body was picked up; and when she had firmly clasped in her arms a ful little boy, almost four years old, whom pposed she had seized with a hope to

om the town Sevenoaks, Kent, a poor o had lived in a gentleman's service, out of a situation, who was in a desstate, bordering on insanity, applied to the poor man and got his mone ent the poor man and got his money, science-quieting alms were placed in s of the clergyman, but the matter did hus. It so happened that the wife of man had not quite so much faith in the such good works, and, supposing, more-t the Reverend gentleman had only re-this measure in his kind endeavor to e disturbed mind of her husband, wear publicity to this priest of the Chestlicity to this priest of the Churc But entreaty and remonstrance in vain. The alms were save, the could not be despoiled, and so the tures were mulct of their money. graduated scale of charges, daily in

the Puseyite curate, who has estab

ed on Friday; the nurse applied to the thought of the chaplain to the jaial and work bury the child, producing the certificate idd's death. He resolutely refused to

be child, expatiated upon their neglect in ving the child "regularly baptized;" and ted that it was quite a favor to let it lie in onsecrated ground; that, if it had been led, it had been sure of heaven, but now ertainty was on the other side!—London t ever built since the days of Noah. There puddle wheels or boxes, the Archime-rew being used. Her burthen is 3,600 eing 2,000 tons more than that of the ing are her dimensions :—length from head to tuffrail 322 feet; length of keel eet, extreme width 50 feet 6 inches; she aur decks; the upper deck is flush, and is set long; the second deck consists of two ande saloons, the aft or first 110 feet 6 by 22 feet, and the forward, or second 75 feet by 21 feet 9 inches. The third consists of the dining saloons, the grand measuring 26 feet 6 inches by 30 feet, e second class 61 feet by 21 feet 9 incheshole of the saloons are 8 feet 3 inches and surrounded by sleeping berths, of there are 26 with single beds, and 113 ing two, giving 252 berths. This large is exclusive of the accommodation could be prepared on the numerous softs. There is addition to 1,000 tons of coal. There are beliers; these are heated by 24 fires, ill contain 200 tons of water. There are nignes of 250 horse power each, the cylingwish with six masts, the highest of which the composition of which are 7 feet 4 inches in diameter. ed with six masts, the highest of which upon deck. The quantity of canvass ill be about 1700 square yards; she will be about 1700 square yarus; the did with the patent wire rigging; the livided into four water-tight compartant the quantity of coal consumed will to 60 tons per day; upwards of 1500 tons have been used in her construction and the engines and boilers; the draught of them laden will be 16 feet, and the dissemblers are sent as the second of the construction and the second of nt about 3200 tons. rian Marriages .- In the House

n the 20th of July, the Lord Chancellor the table a Bill to render valid marrisge ed by Presbyterian and other Discent-nisters in Ireland between members of ablished Church. He explained, that he end of the session, the labors of the ee would enable them to lay on the tarral bill, that would meet with the sprof the people of Ireland. It was then time. On the 21st ult. it was read a me, and the standing orders having and passed.

ill has grown out of a recent decision glish Judges, against the validity of a celebrated by a Presbyterian mini n two persons not Presbyterians. By of England such marriages must be es are Presbyterians, a Presbyterian may marry, under a privilege gr

and, of whom the Presbyterians of Ireland are for the most part descended. The present decifor the most part descended. The present decivisited the ground on Tuesday."

The whole framework of society out of joint, of Wyman President, and Brown, cashier of attached to a pleasure car, and fell upon the sion of the English Judges has excited great interest in Ireland, and would disturb the peace of ry success of Father Mathew's movements, at many families, but for some such relief as is

An extraordinory case, connected with this dehabited with another man. On prisoner's return Mary Anne Sadier, who stated on her examination that she was a Protestant. Sir Thomas Saples, counsel for the Crown, hereupon abandoned the prosecution, as a marriage ceremony being then alive. The Rev. Mr. Wood, a Presthe recent opinion of the Judges in the House of Lords would in this case be favorable to the prisoner. The prisoner was a Roman Catholic, and the gentleman who officiated at the marriage, as they were about to prove, was a Presbyterian clergyman. The jury, under the di-

Faller, and he was greated with three leasing a finish. The discontent power, A large from the general preventy of the finish prevent of the ground, capable of holding about the varied of the ground, capable of holding about the varied of the ground, capable of holding about the varied of the ground, capable of holding about the varied of the ground, and delected the provided of the ground, and calling upon those prevent to come for power of the provided the provided of the ground, and commenced the address by arriging the special power of the provided the p in administering the pledge, up to which time considerably more than 5,000 persons had ta-

On Tuesday morning, Father Mathew resum ed his labors in the Roman Catholic cemeters, the people assembling in immense numbers. Many speeches were made during the day; Mathew were good, but the best speech of the day was made by a private soldier in the Grenaday was made by a private soldier in the Grena-adier Guards who took the pledge, and whose language was really eloquent and made a deep impression on his hearers. The orations of the other speakers were common-place, and some-times outrageously extravagant, yet they had the effect of inducing many persons to take the Total Abstinence pledge from Father Mathew. After the pledge had been administered to

that good man such a cheer as shall be heard in Hyde Park." This appeal was responded to by the people, who rent the air with their shouts. Father Mathew then came forward. He said the people, who rent the sir with their shouts. Father Mathew then came forward. He said he had no sectarian objects in view. Though a Catholic priest, he had been received in the most cordial manner by clergymen and lay members of the Established Church; by Wesleyans, Dissenters, Quakers, ay, and even Jews; and he administered the pledge to millions of all sects. The people of Yorkshire, where he had administered the pledge to upwards of 100,-600 persons, wished to pay him for his services, and presents were offered to him from persons of wealth and high standing in society, but he refused to accept of a farthing. He had expended £300 of his own money since he had been in England, but he did not regret it, and if he had been disposed to favor himself and family, he should not have been a temperance advocate, and converted millions of his own countrymen from drunkenness to sobriety. A brother he dearly loved was the proprietor of a large distillery in Ireland, the bare walls of which cost £30,000, and he was compelled to close it, and was almost ruined by the Temperance movement in that country. The husband of his only sister, whom he also dearly loved, was a distiller, and became a bankrupt from the same cause. He was socry to speak of those things, but when he was accused of being instigated to do what he had done to enrich husself, he felt compelled to deny the charge. It had been also intimated that he was making a large profit by the sale of medals; he never profitted a shilling, and never would. He concluded by exhorting the people to come forward and take the pledge, "Come forward, my friends, Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scottnmen, and join in taking the pledge to abstain from that which has been the

the people to come forward and take the pledge, come forward, my friends, Englishmen, friends of the most happy and the commence of the people to destinate the pledge with the commence of so much crime and misery in this because of some of the solid miser of some of

[The papers give accounts of the extraordinavarious places where he made stops on his way to London. At Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, &c. he gave pledges to thousands. At Mancision, was recently tried at the county of Louth chester, he administered the pledge to 80,000! In Liverpool, he numbered nearly 60,000 teetoed for having, in June, 1837, married Mary Anne talers. This wonder-working apostle of temper-Sadler, his former wife, Anne Smith, being then ance is followed with astonishing enthusiasm; alive. It appeared from the evidence that the and even miraculous powers are attributed to prisoner, shortly after his first marriage in 1823, enlisted, and during his absence, his wife copious father' had in the morning rehe was married by a Roman Catholic clergyman stored to a child about fourteen years of age the use of his limbs, of which he had been deprived for several menths. The mother of the boy (so the story went) brought him in her arms to Father Mathew, who, after having inquired performed by a Roman Catholic clergyman between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic had the sign of the cross, and repeated a few words, been ruled illegal. The jury returned a verdict whereupon his limbs suddenly acquired their of acquittal. The same prisoner was then giv-en in charge on another indictment, for a third home! Absurd as the story was, it is said to home! Absurd as the story was, it is said to marriage, contracted with Rose Lennon, on the have obtained extensive credence, not only 14th of March, 1843, his first wife, Anne Smith, among the ignorant and superstitious Catholics, but among 'persons of judgment.' One of the byterian clergyman, was about giving evidence | Liverpool papers tells it with a good deal of of having performed the ceremony in this case, when the Judge interposed, and said he thought lieved.]

Disturbances in Wales .- The disturbances of Disturbances in Wates.—The disturbances of the peasmenty in Wates continued, and seemed to have become more extensive and alarming. The Government had despatched a commissioner to the disturbed counties to investigate the cause of the complaints and disorders of "Rebecca and her children," and report what measurements are recovered to recover any evils. A who, on his departure from the dock, saluted the correspondent of the Times sums up the grievances of the Welsh as arising from the exorbi-

from London papers. For purposes of taxation, and to pay for improvements on estates, turnpikes gates are erected, even on the by-roads. In the county of Carmarthen, where the disturbance has been greatest, it is said, there are not three miles of road without a toll-bar. Another emiles of road without emiles of road without emiles of road without emiles of road with Times: "A gentleman building a house at New-Total Abstinence pledge from Father Mathew. After the pledge had been administered to twelve batches of about 100 each, Earl Standhope addressed the multitude, and exhorted his hearers to entirely abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and follow his example, and take the pledge. The Noble Lord was very warmly cheered at the conclusion of his speech, and he again addressed the people, and said that he did not merit those cheers, but Father Mathew did, and he cried out, "Join with me in giving that good man such a cheer as shall be beared in the twenty of the for the day's toll; and he was compelled that people and said that he day's toll; and he was compelled that poople and said that he day had he cried out, "Join with me in giving that good man such a cheer as shall be beared in the prosperity of their Alma

INDIA AND CHINA. The news by the Overland Mail, which has The news by the Overland Mail, which has arrived unusually early this month, possesses no striking feature. In Scinde matters are approaching a pacific settlement, and Sir Charles Napier has shown that his talent as a general is only excelled by his tact as a negotiator. With the chiefs he is said to have made terms, which will supersede the necessity of further fighting—so that the speedy settlement of the country may be looked for. Death had swept away some of the British officers by fever, and Sir Charles himself had experienced an attack, from which, however, he speedily recovered. From other parts of India there is nothing of interest to communicate.

interest to communicate.

The news from China is more than usually The news from China is more than usually meagre. No advance appears to have been made with the commercial treaty. Sir Henry Pottinger, according to some of the accounts, had left for the north, in order to press it on the Chinese authorities. The smuggling of opium, on a large scale, by Americans, is mentioned, to which the British Plenipotentiary had endeavored, unsuccessfully, to put a stop. It is added that British constants. British Plenipotentiary had endeavored, unsuce cessfully, to put a stop. It is added that British goods are scarce in China. This announcement will give an impetus to the markets in this country, and a considerable export trade to that part of the world will, in all probability, be the result. The British merchants have acted with very commendable caution, as regards the transmission of merchandize to China. They were anxious to test the success of speculation, on a small scale, before they embarked deeply, or glutted the market. Indeed, the business accounts from China, may be said to be very favorable this month.—European Times.

One day later from European Times.

One day later from European Times.

One day later from European Tomes, and the second control of the control o

Western reached New York on Monday morning, after a passage of less than sixteen days, having been beaten over two days by the Hibernia. She brings us only one day's later date, and no intelligence of much importance.

one to three miles from the town, there are,—or were before they were destroyed by the "Rehereafter", the above invariable problem. were before they were destroyed by the "Rebeccaites"—the almost incredible number of
thirteen gates. In order that the farmers shall
not escape toll, every stone-quarry, lime-kiln,
and coal-pit is surrounded by toll-bars. The
following instance of the operation of the system is related by a correspondent of the London
Times: "A gentleman building a house at Newof Leicester, Mass. and Rev. Nicholas Murray
of Leizester, Mass. and Rev. Nicholas Murray

ty or forty years were warm and hearty. All seemed rejoiced in the prosperity of their Aima Mater.

The New Poor Law, by which an increased tax is laid upon the people, for salaries of officers, &c. is a cause of complaint. Oppressive tithes, also, for the support of the Church Establishment, has created much discontent, and greatly accelerated the progress of dissent in Wales.]

The Queen and the Tractarians—It is rather a serious matter to declare that the Queen is becoming a Tractarian; for, as it is now generally seen that Tractarianism is sant-Protestant, and essentially Roman Catholicism, it is nothing less than to declare that the Queen is vitian to the figure of the throne.—Oxford Chronicle.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Ireland is still in a vortex of agitation. The rent flows in without any apparent diminution, the priests are as active, O'Connell as energy to addresses from the Alumni. Judge Betts led the way, by a glowing description of the advantage of the sinititution, and the benefit it has conferred on individuals, as well as the community at large. He was followed by Governor es, and the drain upon the pocket, seem calculated to tire. But they do not. The agitation was never rifer, the organization never more perfect, the funds never so plethoric, as at present. Government looks passively on prepared for nothing but to extinguish the flame when it breaks out.

The military force now in Ireland amounts to the finance in the grain do the party and deposit it, and thus prevent all mistakes. He rogue told the boy that he would take the money ous addresses from the Alumni. Judge Betts led the way, by a glowing description of the advantage of this institution, and the benefit it has conferred on individuals, as well as the community at large. He was followed by Governor Rochester, N. Y., Lt. Gov. Childs of Pittsfield, and thus prevent all mistakes. He took the money, passed into the bank soon after returned, gave the boy the bank soon fleer returned, gave the boy the bank soon after returned, gave the boy the bank soon after returned, gave the boy the bank soon after returned, and whon, when they arrived at the entitual repair on the south the ground that the mounts on the advantage. He was followed by Governor and whith his confederate coolly walked off. It is unnecessary to state that on subsequent in when it breaks out.

BOLD ROBBERY IN PROVIDENCE.—The store of Herrick & Handy, Merchant Tailors, at the Corlege. The money had not been deposited in the benefit that the way, by a glowing description of the advantage of the institution, and the benefit is has conferred on individuals, as well as the community with the same to the book, telling him he must receipt for the wook, telling him he must receipt f The military force now in Ireland amounts to 30.000 men.

The Ulster Times of Saturday week announces that Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, has seceded from the jurisdiction of the Irish General Assembly.

France.

The domestic news of France is of little in-

and all the conflicting elements of discord at work—presents no solitary feature on which the eye of the patriot or the philanthropist can rest with pleasure.

Or Wyman, President, and Brown, cashier, of the Phœnix Bank, for embezzlement, has been concluded. Brown was acquitted, but in the instant death. part of the accused there was an unusual array

A DESPERATE AFFAIR took place at Manchester, Vt., the last week; the leading particlars of which, as we have heard them related, are as follows:—
A Mr. French sold or bargained a piece of land to a neighbor named Robbins. The land was sowed with oats by Robbins, but subsequently, for some reason, French refused to give a deed of the land. Enraged at the refusal, Robbins threatened to shoot the first man who should attempt to cut the grain. Not heeding the threat. threatened to shoot the first man who should at-tempt to cut the grain. Not heeding the threat, French sent some men to secure the crop.

Fidher Mathew in London.—On Monday, 31st July, considerable interest was excited in the Law, and from the increasing amount of the increasing amou

ROAD.—On Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, when the train which left this city at half past 4 o'clock for New York was about five miles this 4 o'clock for Now York was about not miles this side of Kingston, R. I. the locomotive came in contact with an ox, which had lain down upon the track. The engine was thrown off the track, with Messra. Harnden & Co's express car, the baggage cars, and that for colored people. The engineer and freman were the only persons in jured, and it was thought that they were not

FIRE IN ROXBURY. About 11 o'clock on fire then communicated to the carpenter's shop owned by Mr. Merrill, which was also destroyed, with three small buildings attached to the tan-nery. There was no insurance on any of the

ed rejoiced in the prosperity of their Aima A REMARKABLE FACT.—A Baptist cler

Bold Robbert in Providence.—The store of Herrick & Handy, Merchant Tailors, at the corner of the Granite building, Market Square, was entered between Saturday evening and Monday morning, and the large stone vault opened, and a number of trunks belonging to persons who were in the habit of depositing them there at night, were broken open and rifled of their contents. The lock was a peculiar one, and the vault a difficult one to open, except by

case of Wyman the jury could not agree, having been divided, as is stated, seven for convicting, and five for acquitting. The trial was most ably conducted hy Mr. Huntington, district attorney, in behalf of the commonwealth; on the part of the accused there was an uncordered. ence of mind, rushed upon the track, directly before the horses.

The body was instantly taken up and removed

part of the accused there was all unusual and possible of eminent counsel, Messra. Webster, Choate, and Dexter. A new trial of Wyman is to be and Dexter. A new trial of Wyman is to be bad in Cetaber. ly .- Philad. U. S. Gazette.

> CONVENTION OF COLORED PROPLE, tional Convention of colored men was in session at Buffalo during all of last week, until Friday evening. All the non-slaveholding States and several of the others were represented by 75 delegates. The object was to devise means to elevate the condition of their race. The Ga-

> elevate the condition of their race. The Gazette says the proceedings were every way creditable, and exhibited much talent.
>
> An address to the colored people was adopted—making a stirring appeal to them for action in the great cause of self-elevation and self-advancement, and showing that all other causes of their debasement may be removed except that of color. Mr. Beman of Philadelphia presided

SUMMARY.

A man by the name of Leavitt, was shot by A man by the name of Leavitt, was shot by mistake, one evening a week or two since near Mattawamkeag stream in Maine. He was supposed to be a bear. The gun contained a heavy charge of powder, and two balls, which took effect in the abdomen, and produced death in about two hours.

The Cincinnati Gaz. says that a drunken wo-

Dr. C. M. Duncan, interest of the State, has been arrested and examined at Greenfield, for committing ted and examined at Greenfield, for committing adultery with Mrs. Lawrence Kemp, a lady who has heretofore sustained a good character. He

About one o'clock on Sunday morning the shop of Mr. Silvanus Parker, boat builder, in Fairhaven, was entirely destroyed by fire.

On Friday last, Edward Coffin, a son of Mrs. Susan P. Coffin of Edgartown, was struck vio-lently on the head by one of the vance of a windmill, which he had approached too nearly

while it was in motion, and so injured that his recovery was considered doubtful.

A shock af on earthquake was distinctly felt near Centreton, Burlington County, (N. J.) on Saturday morning, accompanied by a very heavy, low, rumbling sound. It shook the houses, and some of the inhabitants were much frightened.

The Bath Telegraph way that during a storm The Bath Telegraph says that during a storm last week the thunder and lightning were terrific. In Bowdoinham the lightning struck seven or eight dwelling-houses and barus, and one vessel. A valuable new house and barn were destroyed by fire. A barn filled with hay, was burnt in Durham about the same time.

On the left inst. Four more were hersibly killed.

On the 1st inst. four men were horribly killed at a coal-pit in Staffordshire, Eng. They were going down when by some accident or negligence the action of the engine was reversed; they were drawn up with frightful velocity and whirled over the roller at the top, being the way to the distance of forth yards from

uged the mine, which was 460 yards deep. The loss is estimated at £50,000 or more, and one thousand persons are thrown out of employment.

DEATHS.

In Harwis, London, Trooks, Jr. 1 year.
In Groton, Jason Williams, 90.
In Leominster, Betsey, relict of Nath'l Col-

urn, 97. It Westhaven, 15th inst. Rev. Stephen W. Steb-

It Westhaven, 15th inst. Rev. Stephen W. Stebbins, 85.
In Warren, Ms. 13th inst Mr. James Cutler, 68.
In Provincetown, April 4th, Miss Hannah More Rich, 18. In Utica, N. Y. July 20th, Mr. Henry Homer Rich, 22—both of consumption; children of Rev. Ezekiel Rich, of Troy, N. H.
In Yazoo, Mi. Capt. Edmund Kimball, of consumption, about 43, a native of N. II.
In Catskill, N. Y. Mrs. Mehitable Hopkins, 83.
In Ramree, Arracan, Asia, on the 28th of April last, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah Davis Comstock, (wife of Rev. G. S. C., Missionary) formerly of Brookline, Mass. 30.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

In Charlestown on the 15th inst, Mrs. Rebecca, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Dodge, of Wenham, 44. In this dispensation of Divine Providence her orphan children, relatives and acquaintances, have met with an irreparable loss; her life was one steady, onward course to de good, to relieve the wants of the needy, to comfort the ufflicted, and to pour the balm of consolation into the souls of the broken-hearted, and to press upon her acquaintance the importance of an interest in the Saviour; and wherever she saw an opportunity to benefit her follow creatures her's was the willing heart and ready hand to do it, but she has suddenly been called from a life of usefulness, but we trust to gap a never ending and glorious reward among the redeemed in Heaven.—Comm.

RRIGHTON MARKET -- MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1843.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Acc., 21, 1843.

[Prom the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

At market 435 Berf Cattle, 35 Cows and Calves, 3509

Sheep and 253 Swine and 2

ber last.

On Saturday, 19th inst, a horse attached to a baker's wagon took fright and run through the village of Brookline. A son of J. E. Edwards was playing on the sidewalk, when both wheels struck the boy upon the head, fracturing his struck the boy upon the head, fracturing his skull in a most shocking manner, and causing his death in a few hours.

A very severe rain was experienced in Andover on Saturday afternoon. The barn of John T. Bailey was struck by lightning, and an ox belonging to Rev. Wilkes Allen of North Andover was killed.

Dr. Loring, of Andover has received the appointment of Physician to the U. S. Hospital in Chelsea, vice Dr. G. W. Otis, Jr. removed.

A man named Charles Billings, a merchant in good standing at Earlville, N. Y., has recently absconded, after preparatory extensive forgeries.

About one o'clock on Sunday morning the

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS.

CAZETEER OF THE UNITED STATES. A complete of descriptive and statistical account of the United Patents of America. Containing a particular description of the States, of America. Containing a particular description of the States, Territories, Counties, Districts, Parishes, Cittes, Towns and Villages, Mountains, Rivers, Canals and Railroads. With an abstract of the Census and Statistics, for 1840, exhibiting a complete view of the Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing and Literary condition and resources of the country.

Gas's Dimestic Adolesies, or Poor man's friend in the hour of affliction, pain and sickness. This book points out in plain language, free from destor's terrary, the diseases of mea, some and children and the latest and most approved the second of families. And is intended expressly Medical States and the control of the United States and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases.

Neander's listory of the Christian Religion, during the first three centuries, complete—citch, price §1,50.

Liocente's listory of the Spanish loquisition, complete—first three centuries, complete—citch, price §1,50.

Per sale centuries, complete—citch, price §1,50.

Per sale centuries, complete—citch, price §1,50.

For sale wholesale and retail by SAXTON, PEIRCE § 50.

For sale wholesale and retail by SAXTON, PEIRCE §

in Direction Regions in Section 19 SAXTON, PEIRCE 4: For sale wholesale and retail by SAXTON, PEIRCE 4: CO. 133 Washington street.

August 24. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

y killed They Garden Cosmogony, 18mo.

GEOLOGY and Scripture Cosmogony, 18mo.

The Letters or Despatches of Hernando Cottes, 1 vol.

The Hugenots in France and America; by Mrs. Loc.,

The Hugenots in France and America; by Mrs. Loc.,

A Testise on France and America; by Mrs. Loc.,

A Testise on France and America; by Mrs. Loc.,

The Hugenots in France and America; by Mrs. Loc.,

A Testise on France and America; by Mrs. Loc.,

The Hugenots in France and America; by Mrs. Loc.,

A Testise on France, and Hugenote States of the Digestive Organs; by Johns, Persing, M. D. F. R. S. Svo.

Up and Be Doing; by Charlotte Elizabeth.

For sale by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114 Washington Amer. Man.

AMRERST ACADEMY.

In this city, George G. S. Stuart, 20.
In Charlestown, Hannah, wife of Loammi C.
Hurd, 31: after a distressing illues, Mr. Daniel
Webber, 62.
In West Cambridge, Elizabeth, relict of the
late Maj. Thomas Pitts, 64.
In Quincy, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Mr. George
Locke, 23.
In Brighton, Miss Mary Knights Prince, wife
of Mr. Jonathan Winship; Esther Green, widow
of the late Jonathan Winship; Late of Natural Science are
phinehas Davenport, 62.
In Milton, Mrs. Hannah, widow of the late
Phinehas Davenport, 62.
In Marbielead, Mary O. relict of the late Ward
Blackler, Esq.
In Lynn, Levina, widow of the late Mr. Amos
Blanchard, 76.
In Prescott, Ms. 16th inst. Mr. Isaac Nichols,
formerly of West Brookfield, 78.
In South Reading, Thomas Wilson, son of Col.
James Hartshorn, 19.
In Harwich, Charles Henry, only son of Obed
Brooks, Jr. 1 year.
In Groton, Jason Williams, 90.

the instruction in each department and which instruction in each department and which ledge, and the standard of therary attainment always high, and the standard of therary attainment always for a college course, will find here facilities unsurpassed in any similar institution, for acquiring that through discipline, which the rising standard of classical interature in New England College, now restrict mitigates the control of the college. The Female Department, hitherto very prosperous, is under the charge of a competent and accomplished Procepterss. Every effort will be unde to render it worthy of that share of public confidences that hitherto received.

The Procepteress will give particular attention to the charge of a confidence that hitherto received.

The Procepteress will give particular attention to the character of her public, and every thing will be done to render their connection with the Academy satisfactory and agreeable.

Tuition.—For Drawing, Painting and French.

Board in families, §1.25 to §1.75 in Class, §1, to §1.25 per week.

Amberst, Aug. 24.

Amherst, Aug. 24. 2w is WILLISTON SEMINARY.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.

"WIE PALLTERM of this Institution begins on THURS-DAY, Sept. 7th, and continue eleven weeks.

Teachers of skill and experience are employed to give thorough instruction in the Classical and English studies. Experimental Lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chomistry will be given the ensuing term. Extensive apparatus for such purposes has been provided, which, it is confidently believed, is not surpassed by that of any similar Institution in the country. believed, in an analysis in the country.

Board may be obtained at the public boarding house, a cost, which, the last term, was about \$1 a week, and it private families, including washing, lights and fuel, from

ne eleven weeks. Miss Heles Humphrey will continue to have charge of he Female Deputment, and such other competent and such other competent will be employed as circumstances may require. No pains will be spared on the part of the T-acchers to render the school worthy of the continued confi lence and the school worthy of the continued confi lence and the school worthy of the continued confi lence and the school worthy of the school worthy of the school worth was a school with the school worth of the school worth when the school worth we will be school with the school worth when the school worth we will be school with the school worth when the school worth we will be school with the school worth when the school worth we will be school with the school worth when the school worth we will be school with the school worth when the school worth we will be school with the school worth when the school worth we will be school with the school worth when the school worth we will be school with the school worth when the school worth we will be school with the school worth when the school worth we will be school worth with the school worth when the school worth we will be school worth with the school worth when the school worth we will be school worth with the school worth render the school worthy of the continued confilence and bartonage which it has heretofore so liberally enjoyed.

Tuition, §3 per term. Board, from §1.50 to §2 per week. E. H. BARSTOW, Principal.

Geoton, Aug. 24. 3w.—*

MRS. STORRS' FEMALE SCHOOL. THE THEO TERM of this school, in Holloton, for young ladies, will commence Sept. 18, 1843. Tuition Four dollars per term of eleven weeks. Studies, similar to those parsaed in the first Female Schools in New England.

CATALOGUE OF SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. Fifty -one Volumes, \$8. IFE of David,
Ways and Ends,
Lafe of Daniei,
Jacobsand Joseph,
Gotonel Gardiner, s. Judson, marke, ters to a Young Brother, the Robert, do Robert, do Robert, do Robert, do Robert, do Robert, do Robert, ters tomanandment, the Robert, der Class, marked Class, for a Way to do Good, meet the Robert, the

NEW EDITION OF WORCESTER'S

sions.

As herefore sustained a good character. He was her family physician.

Only two deaths have occurred in the town of New Braintree, Worcester county, since October last.

On Saturday, 19th inst, a horse attached to a standard of the standard of the

THE CHURCH RECORD.

A BLANK BOOK with an alphabet, intended for the use of Clergymen and officers of churches, with printed headings for Names, Residences, Date of Admission, How Admitted, Dismissed, Suspended, Deceased, Baptized Children, &c. Just published & for sale by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114
Washington street.
August 24.

HOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC'S

ANUAL for INSTRUCTION in the Elements of Vocal
Missec, on the system of Pestaloxzi, by Lowell Manon, fish edition.
Misson's Musical Excelses for Teachers.
Cruwen Music.—Boston Academy's Collection; Manon's
Book of Chants; Carmina Sacra, or Boston Collection;
Modern Psaimist, etc. etc.
For sale by the dozen or retail, by TAPPAN 4 DENNET, 114 Washington street.

HOMEOPATHIC NOTICE.

MOMEOPATHIC NOTICE.

HOMEOPATHIC NOTICE.

**THE undersigned, being often professionally called out of the city, nereby publishes his established Fow for the city, nereby publishes his established. Fow Warnester, Lawell, Andower, Haverhill, Bradford, Danvers, Salem or Markels al, (including medicines) \$15, each subsequent visit \$10-dirat visit to Lyan, Reading, Medical, Waterlown, Newton, or Daham, \$10, each subsequent visit, \$7-dirst visit to Cambridge, Brighton, Charlestown, Chalesan, Matden, Roxbury, Derchester, Miton, Broakline, or Garney, \$7, each subsequent visit \$5, pathic or rooman physicians. For advice and medicine at office, \$3.

He has made arrangements to accommodate patients who may desire to pass a week or two under his immediate care. For the convenience of thase both in and out of Boston, who wish to consult him at his office, he will be in attendance for that propose every TUESDAY and THERSODY, from 10 to 18 M., and from 3 to 4 f. M. A. By means of his HPROVED STETHESCOPE, which he has used nearly twenty years, he is canbied to determine the nature and set of all NY ERRAL DISEASE—both acute and chronic—the danger attending them, and the treatment specifically or homographically adapted to each case. Particular attention given to deense of the Sars and Ergs—also to Fastal on the Means of the Health of the Sars and Ergs—also to Fastal on the most open of the most obstinate "given over" cases handed search the National Course, but in the full belief (if not hope) that they would die under his care. During the gast six months his situation and the most open of the heat matives, but in the full belief (if not hope) that they would die under his care. During the gast six months his attention and the most obstinate "given over" cases handed search him his his alloyathic better, altough probably with nose of the heat matives, but in the full belief (if not hope) that they would die under his care. During the gast six months his his altoughtic better, altough probably with nose of the host readed wi

charges will be made.

s. Reluctant to have his name remain long in print, he will discontinue this notice after a few insertions.

*References...-His Excellency... Monrow.

Hon. Revos. William.

Hon. Revos. William.

Hon. Revos. Bancaort.

FARNCIS COGGSWELL, M. D.

August 11, A. H. 88.

**Jag. 17.

[For the Boston Recorder.] SOLITUDE.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LAWARTINE. Happy is he, who leaving haunts of men, Conceals his steps in Nature's solitudes, Effaces, living yet, his trace from earth, And buried in the depths of forests wild, Is fed on hope, and drinks oblivion's wave. Like those pure spirits hovering in the air, He tranquil witnesses the clouds pass by, Forever shielded from the storms of fate. He sees the passions on a troubled wave, With stormy breath inflate the human sail Inconstant winds disturb not his repose; He rests on God, whose being knows no char He loves to contemplate his noblest works. The mountains, triumphing o'er age and stor Where on the venerable and solid rock God has engraved eternity and strength. When morn's first ray beams on their sum

high, Touching with silvery light the loftiest peak, He climbs exulting, o'er the laughing hills, That cluster round the hoary mountain's base; He pierces through the gloomy forest depths, Where dark pines lift their tall stems to the sky; Here the dry bed of torrents is his path, Now shattered cliffs hang threatning o'er his head. Or, suddenly suspended on their brow Astonished he recoils, his startled gaze Turning with horror from the wildering sight, Long views beneath, the whirl of the abyss He mounts,-the horizon in his view extends; He mounts-immensity before him lies; While, beaming in the light of new-born day, At every step new worlds are still revealed; Fill on the mountain top, th' enchanted eye Has conquered space, and roves in liberty.

So, when the soul, aspiring to its source,
Forever quits this low terrestrial vale, Each stroke that raises towards heaven her wing, Enlarges the horizon in her view; Her flight dissolves the mysteries of worlds, While, still discovering she unceasing mounts To those high places where the seraph's eye Explores the regions of unbounded space.

All hail! bright summits, fields of snow and ice Ye, who of mortal step preserve no trace; Ye, on whose peaks the look scarce dares t dwell!

Works of the primal day ! ye pyramids august ; Which God himself on solid bases fixed ! Walls of the universe, which from that hour Have never yet your form or contour changed : In vain the muttering cloud sweeps o'er your heights,

The swelling torrent ploughs your gulfe in vain Your hardened front in vain the thunder strikes That awful brow, a moment hid from view, On us, like night, a gloomy shadow throws. Then, letting fall afar its dusky locks, Trit mphant o'er the tempest's wildest shocks, To Him who formed it, says : Behold me still !

Upon the mountain's top, I stand alone! Beneath my feet the rolling thunder flies; And swept by wings of stormy winds, the clouds Mingle with them in furious whirlwinds vast; Like Ocean's billowy surges lashed by storms, They endlessly unroll in shoreless beds, Till 'neath vast rocks that check their wild career Against the cliff incessantly they break. Yet, while beneath its foot dark chaos rolls. Eternal glories crown its lofty brow: From that bright hour when Sol's triumphal car. Glows through the splendors of the orientsky; To the soft evening, when his fading beam Slowly descends into the western wave. And gloomy night her mantle throws o'er earth, Ere to those mountain peaks he bids adieu.

There, while in streams of purcest bliss I float, In that celestial air my soul breathes free, And finds her long lost glory and her peace. Yes, in this clime of heaven, earth's dull cares No longer drag the souring spirit down, And scarcely of this world it bears a trace; But, Lord ! thine image in these glorious works To the expanded vision shines more clear, As to the priest who dwells in holiest courts, Each step reveals thee to the lonely soul Silence and night, and deepest forest shades, Sublimest secrets murmur in his ear; And while he listens, far from earth-born sound In Nature's voice he hears thine oracles, I've seen the ocean's agitated waves, Like fiery courses hurrying o'er the plain, Unfolding at thy voice the dripping mane, Leaping o'er rocks that stem the furious tide; Then suddenly recoiling, at thy nod, Roaring, return into the deep abyes. I've seen the streamlet, through its flowery bank Gliding in rippling waves, from grove to grove, And on its bed, by shade and freshness veiled, With gentle murmurs rock the fisher's bark. the arrow from the thunder cloud. Like fiery serpent darting o'er the wave ; The veil of heaven's azure, lightly swept By gales celestial, breathing odor sweet; The dove, poised on her nest with timid foot, Brush from her humid wing the sparkling dew, Then, cleave in measured flight the airy wave, And panting fall upon the rocky shore. I've seen the mountains nearest thine abode, Upon whose heights, amid eternal snows, Aurora's band her earliest roses sows; Thy winter treasures, which by many a maze,

Through withered fields their devious cours Till forth in purest crystal springs they gush, And of the dying verdure quench the thirst-These streams that weep from the o'erhanging

rocks,

These torrents rosring through the riven cliffs, These peaks where Time has lost his victory-All Nature is an anthem, Lord, to thee ! s. L.

MISCELLANY.

THE FAMISHED HAND.

In the year 1834 or 5, 1 left Norfolk, As in approached the city, I could not New York. One of the cabin passengers had asked for food; and I offered to the claim is treated like a fision, the child is treated like a fision treated like a fision, the child is treated like a fision,

I was taking, in visiting his premises, so often, but pleaded the necessity of attending to the little invalid. I found he was ner, and inquired the names of his children. I brought him presents for them; and so ingratiated myself into his favor, that I soon had free access to the larder, and often found nice things prepared for myself as well as for the little one in the cabin. But whatever I could procure was divided with the famished hand, which, to me, became a precious

ing question, will there be any way of escape? I had hoped that we might land

creature, who had been thus providentially become dear to me. We sat down to the side of the mournful procession to the dinner, but the dishes swam before my church of Little St. Mary, remained opeyes. I felt that a discovery must take place. The tumbling of the freight below had not ceased. Each moment I expect-of rest, and then quietly returned home eyes. I felt that a discovery must take place. The tumbling of the freight below had not ceased. Each moment I expected an alarm. At length I heard a sudden thallo!'—and all was quiet. Presently the steward came into the cabin; looked significantly at the company, and whissignificantly at the company, and whis-pered to the captain. The captain was readers the facts are as we have stated knife and fork and went on deck. One of the passengers followed him, but soon returned; and in a laughing manner informed us that a strange passenger had been found among the freight. 'It is,' Post relates added he, 'a small mulatto boy, who says' anecdote: he belongs to Mr. - of Norfolk. lumber, on the wharves, for two weeks, mont, which find their way into Cham-and secreted himself in the schooner, the plain. If I were permitted to draw aside

night before we sailed. He is going to the veil of private life, I would briefly New York to find his father, who escaped give you the singular, and to me the most two years since. 'And,' continued he, interesting history of two maiden ladies 'he is starved to a skeleton, hardly worth who dwell in this valley. I would tell taking back.' Many jokes were passed, you how, in their youthful days, they as to the manner of his being renovated, when he should again fall into the hands of and how this union no less sacred to his master. Some thought the vessel must them than the tie of marriage, has put immediately back. Others were of subsisted, in uninterrupted harmony, for opinion that, as we were within eight or ten hours sail of New York, the trip ed each other's occupations and pleaswould be made, and the boy carried back, ures and works of charity while in health.

ered me, a bright gleam passed over his said to represent the male head of the countenance, and he instinctively held family, and took upon herself their out to me the same famished hand! My transactions with the world without, until feelings were no longer to be controlled. at length her health failed, and she was.

There stood a child, before me, not more tended by her gentle companion, as a yellow complexion and sad countenance, nearly naked, his back seared with scars, and his flesh wasted to the bone. I burst of their broken health, bloom wild with-

into sympathy.

It, however, began to be suspected that case, the vessel must be put back, in more than I fear they will forgive me for, order to give me up also. But I related if this should ever meet their eyes, and I the circumstances, as they occurred, and must leave the subject." all appeared satisfied with the truth of my statement.

I requested that I might be allowed to requested that I might be allowed to feed the boy, which request was granted; and I carried him some dinner on a plate. He ate voraciously; and as I stood beside him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every the side him, he looked into my face at every that the side him, he looked into my face at every the side him, he looked into my face at side him, he looked into my face at every mouthful. There was something confiding in his looks. When he had finished vy detonation was heard to a distance of his meal, as I took the plate, he rubbed twenty or twenty-five kilometres (12 to

forming us, in the morning, that the vessel had been forbidden to enter the port with a fugitive slave on board. That she must discharge her cargo, where she lay and returning with all possible despatch to Norfolk. A boat was provided to carry us up; and I remarked to the captain that there was a 'great ado about a helpless child.' He replied, 'the laws must be obeyed.'

As I approached the city, I could not the depth of a mean a vertical direction to the de

In the year 1834 or 5, I left Norfolk, Va., in a large schooner, bound for New York. One of the cabin passengers had a sick child and no attendant. The second day after we left Norfolk, the child asked for food; and I offered to prepare toast for it. For this purpose, I went to the cook's room, which was below the deck, and in going to which, it was necessary to pass a quantity of freight, which had been put on board at Norfolk. The steward kindly assisted me in making the toast, and added a cracker and a cup of tea. With these on a small waiter, I

hand, which, to me, became a precious charge. There must have been an eye to watch my motions. In fancy, I could see that eye, gleaming at my approach, but at other times closed in dim despair.

As all was tranquil on board, it was evident that I alone was aware of the presence of the unseen fugitive; and I humbly returned thanks to God for allowing me the privilege of ministering to the wants of this, his outcast, despised and persecuted image. That the unfortunate being was a slave, I doubted not; but how could I serve him, or her, or whoever it might be, effectually? I knew the laws and usages in such cases. I knew the poor being had nothing to hope from the captain and crew of the vessel, the laws and usages in such cases. I knew the poor being had nothing to hope from the captain and crew of the vessel, and repeatedly asked myself the agonizing question, will there be any way of escape? I had hoped that we might land last Tuesday was the day appointed for in the night, and so under favor of dark- the funeral of Mr. Barker, and the hearse ness, the fugitive be enabled to go on used on the melancholy occasion bestore unseen by those on board. I delonged to Mr. Mitchell, and consequently termined to watch for, and assist the

consigned to my care.

On the sixth day (we having a long passage) I found that the goods below were being moved in order to come at something that was wanted, and so filled up was the passage, that I could not go below. My heart seemed to die within me, for the safety of the sufferer had me, for the safety of the sufferer had me. carving, but immediately laid down his them to be .- Cambridge Eng. Chronicle.

TWO MAIDEN COMPANIONS.

A letter in the New York Evening

"I passed a few days in the valley That he had been concealed among the one of those streams of northern Verand watched over each other tenderly in The unfortunate child had been brought sickness, for sickness has made long and on deck, and we all left the cabin to look fat him. I followed behind, almost unwilling to see him; and stood some time in the companion-way in order to gai strength for the interview. I then proceeded forward. As soon as he discovered me, a bright gleam passed over his content of the conte than eleven or twelve years of age, of fond wife attends her invalid husband. I into tears-into lamentations, and the out their attendance, and I would speak jeers of others were for a moment turned of the friendly attentions which their neighbors, people of kind hearts and simple monners, seem to take pleasure I had brought the boy away; and, in that in bestowing upon them, but I have said

his meal, as I took the plate, he rubbed his fingers softly on my hand, and leaned his head toward me like a weary child. O, that I could have offered him a place of rest; that I could have comforted and protected him;—a helpless child, a feeble, emaciated, suffering, innocent lad, reserved for bondage and torture.

Towards evening he was taken below and I was no more allowed to see him, but I learned that he was put in the steerage, strongly bound, and that the 'proper authorities' of New York would be consulted as to the disposal of him. We came to anchor, during the night, at some distance below the city, the captain informing us, in the morning, that the vessel had been forbidden to enter the port with a fugitive slave on board. That she must

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MEDICAL BOOKS. A GOOD assortment, for sale by CROCKER & BREWS.

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13 Tremont Row, Boston, has for sa ing bands for stranscription of the form o

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN. J. of the gentlemen to their extensive assortment of German & English Brondcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Gambroom, Drills and New Styles of Thin Stuffs, and particularly to their Daar o'Erax, for Sum-ner wear, the best article ever worn, and found only

BOSOMS AND COLLARS.

Together with a large and complete assortment GLOVES AND HDKTS, of all the good styles in the market.

Our prices for all the above articles will be found 15 to when we purchase the best goods at the price of the pee 192 WASHINGTON STREET, May 18. Opposite the Mariboro Hotel.

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THE Store having been repaired, is re-opened. The
Goods on hand have been marked down several Goods on hand have been marked down sever thousand dollars, and a variety of New Goods receive which will be sold at unusually low prices. Large additionable of the several constraints of the several constraints of the several constraints. In the printing Shawles (Sides) Alepines; together with a general assortment of Housekeeping Articles.

Also, an extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimers Vestings, and Summer Goods, for Gentlemen's and Children's wear.

Furchasers are respectfulty.

dren's wear. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine The services of experienced and attentive salesmen have been secured, and every effort will be made to please those who may call, 185 & 185, Washington st. LINEN GOODS

C. MESSINGER,

177 Washington street.

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Viz: 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4 Linen Sheetings, various qualties, 7-8 & 4-4, Linen Shirtings, various qualities. 9-8-8, 1
low Case Linen, ditto. Superfine Linens, for collars am

PIANO FORTES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Silks and Silk Dresses watered in the best manner.

And whereas, however, and the Church Psanniss, there the recommendation the Committee have given it; there the recommendation the Committee have given it; there fore, Resolved, That this General Assembly recommend the Church follection of Psalma and Hymns entitled the "Church follows in Psalma follows in the Manufacture of the nublic buildings throughout the U. Manufacture of the Church of the nublic buildings through the U. Manufacture of the Church of the

otted stock of Theological, Micella-school Books, always on hand, and

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE FOR COM-MUNION SERVICE. J. 22. MARK II. NEW MAN, 199 Broadway, N. York.

WE have received from our agent, the past winter, supply of pure Grape Juice, expressly for communion service. It has been extensively used by churches in the communion service. ion service. It has been extensively used by the this and the adjoining States, and is much approve sale by JOHN GHABERT, JR. & May 25. corner of Tremont and Bromfie

FRUIT OF THE VINE.

TOR COMMUNION OUTASIONS. Under directions
given by Rev. Issae Bird, late Missionary in Syria,
the subscriber has imported Ga.rez Jeieg in the form of
Syratr. It has been subjected to a careful analyse, and
pronounced pure. One dollar per bottle. One bottle will
make one gallon of Wine.
For safe at the Temperance Rooms, No. 2 Cornhill,
and at Store, No. 14 Bromfield street, Boston.
June 15.

ABEL SPAULDING. FRUIT OF THE VINE,

June 15.

AREL SPAULDING.

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WAX STATUARY.

NOW being Exhibited, at Lee's Saloon, 252 Washington street, a ephendic stabilition of WAX STATUARY, executed by Mrs. Pelay. Consisting of The Sermon is the Mount—The Temperate—The Intemperate—a thinese Group—Laura Bridgman. These Figures are as LARGE AS LIFE.

Also, in Cabinet size, The Last Supper—The Trist of Churar—the Miraculous Braught of Fishes, etc. In all, the Collection comprises one handred figures.

27 The price is reduced from 25 to 12 1-2 cents.

March 23.

NO. 35---VOL. XXVIII

RELIGIOUS.

[For the Boston Recorder.] THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.-NO. III.

THEIR INFLUENCE ON PIETY. Having considered in a former number the influence of Theological Seminaries on the cause of truth, I proceed to consider their influence on picty. Are these seminaries favorable to the cultivation and growth of piety!—The question is of transcendent importance. It is im-portant not only in a particular, but a general view. For if these seminaries fail here, the failure is confessedly radical. It is vital. But I am unwilling to a maintain that the students of these institutions, beside possessing substantially all the ordinary motives and aids to piety, enjoy others which are superadded

and peculiar.

In common with all other young mer
preparing for the ministry, they have
souls of their own, to be saved or lost for ever. Their very choice of this holy office involves a profession of cordial, su-preme devotion to the service and glory of God. Without personal religion, then, where is their consistency? And how can they hope to discharge their part with comfort, with energy, with success, with usefulness to the church, with ben-efit to the souls of men, with the approbation of their own consciences, or the acceptance of their final Judge ?-With these and a thousand other considera-tions pressing on them the importance of hiety, of fervent, active piety, they have likewise the most precious and effectual aids in this grand concern—the word of life, with all its rich and soul-stirring in structions; the throne of grace, ever open to their approach; the promises of the Holy Spirit in all his sacred influen ces of light and love and purity and pead

In addition to these commanding motives, and these precious aids to piety, possessed by students of divinity at large, the students of public services. students of public seminaries hav

and consolation.

others peculiarly their own.

They come to schools of education founded and endowed by the benefictions of the church, or by the wealth of benevolent individuals, and solemnly con secrated to Christ and his cause. In many instances, they enjoy the benefit of large accommodations; in many that of an entire or partial support, during the period of study. Must not their very acceptance and use of these sacred char-ities be viewed and felt by them as a new and continued consecration of themselves to God? And must not even a momentary alienation of their time, their affections, their thoughts, from this adorable Being, seem a kind of sacrilege? Will they not consider a common degree of piety as falling far short of their high obligations? Should the duties of devotion be ever suspended, or even its spirit decline, must not a voice, issuing from those closets solemnly consecrated to communion with God, reprove the delinquency ? Must not the prayers daily breathed to heaven, in behalf of these sacred Seminaries, from the thousands of Israel, reprove it ? Farther; the students of these institu-

tions are watched by a thousand eyes, and watched by different observers from various motives. Some are anxiously waiting for their halting, and their fall, that they may take the occasion to vilify religion, or perhaps deny its existence.

Others are eagerly looking to these schools of piety, in order to form clear and definite conceptions of the nature of piety, and of its proper fruits and eviden-ces. Others, viewing an assemblage of young men, all consecrated to Christ, and preparing to feed and guide his church, and many of them professedly contemplating peculiar sacrifices and efforts in his cause, expect to witness some unusual, if not unattained eminence in piety. And the whole world are looking seminaries like these, for an exhibition of some of the holiest and best influences of our holy and divine religion. Is there a heart, not wholly estranged from God and goodness, that can remain insensible to considerations such as these? Must not every serious student shudder at the thought of gratifying the wicked, of misleading the inquirer, of grieving the pious of wounding the Saviour himself in the house of his friends? Must not all who are thus solemnly circumstanced, feel the ob-ligation of rising to uncommon heights of piety; of shining as lights in the world? Do not their station, their privileges, their yows, their professions demand it Do not the righteous expectations of hea-ven and earth demand it ?

Among the aids to uncommon piety in these seminaries, are to be reckoned the abundant opportunities which they afford for social prayer. This invaluable in-strument of edification, which by too many Christians is considered a thing merely occasional or circumstantial, is here a matter of stated and frequent or currence. I allude not merely to the morning and evening devotions of the chapel, but to those greater and smaller assemblages voluntarily formed for social prayer, to which students, anxious for exalted piety, will naturally resort. It is in these delightful circles, that hearts are warmed and souls are mingled, and the affections rise to heaven, and a holy influence comes down, strengthening every pious principle and purpose, and espe-cially inducing that mutual watch, that faithful, tender exhortation and rebuke which are so much the aliment and life

of religion.

Farther; if it is truth that sanctifies; the truth of God's inspired word; will not those who are indulged the most intimate access to the divine Oracles; who are permitted to enter the very sanctuary of truth; to drink at its fountain-will they not imbibe the largest measures of holiness? From such a scene of sacred and heavenly light, will not every work of carkness be effectually excluded! Will not even those levities and follies which in other scenes might seem venial, stand out here in a kind of repulsive deformity! Will not the combined intelligence and